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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,086—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1893.

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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	23rd June.
B.L.	SHANNON	4139	800	F. Crewe	30th "
†	ASSAM	3560	800	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	21st "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	10.0	M. de Horne	28th "
†	ASSAM	3560	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. O. Leggin	11th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	18th "
B.	HYDASPES	2863	450	F. Gordon	25th "
†	ASSAM	3560	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Monte	8th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	15th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

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9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

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Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

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AMPHITRITE	..B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
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THISBE	....G. Costanzo	2,807	300	9th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	....P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

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Karachi, 30th March, 1890.

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Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 20th June, 1893.

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THE ADJOURNED SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Midland Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 5 P.M., at the Company's Office, 9, Church Gate Street.

By Order of the Board,
KOLASKER & Co.,
Secretaries and tAgents.

Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

THE following GOVERNMENT PAPERS are added to the Book Department of the BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY, opposite General Post Office, Bombay:—

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT FOR 1892.

PAPERS relating to the Original Survey Settlement of the Khed Petha of the Old Suvarndurg Taluka of the Ratnagiri Collectorate, No. C.C.L. IV., New Series.

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London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Art Society will be held at the School of Arts on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, at 6 P.M.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Hony. Secretary.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of The IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 183 of the Companies Act VI. of 1882, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Liquidators' Office, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of June, 1893, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Account Books and other Documents of the Company and of the Liquidation thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated the 15th Day of May 1893.

ISAAC ALCOCK,
HASSUMBHOY VISRAM,
R. MANEKJI,
Voluntary Liquidators.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 100 tons RANGOON TEAK in SQUARED LOGS, 30 feet by 15 by 12 inches, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in direct accordance with the specification and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tender must be sealed, superscribed, "Tender for Teak Timbers," and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, be lodged at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, June 8, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 400 Tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Siamese Hard Wood of two descriptions, samples of which can be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Specificatio and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tende s which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire,) on WEDNESDAY 21st June, after which hour no tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, and in case of failure on the contractors' part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract, and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th June, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 220 OF 1892.

TRIMBACK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.

vs.

LATHIBAI, widow and sole heir and legal representative of JOSHI BHIMJEE HARIRAM, residing at Clive Road without the Fort, HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ABDUL LATIFF BALADINA, now a Convict in the Jail at Yerroda, in the Poona District, and EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA of Bombay, residing at Chhas Moholla .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Tenth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following leasehold property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three at Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Trimback Ramchandra Telang and of the abovenamed Defendants Lathibai, widow, Hajee Adam Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina, and Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with [illegible] situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the district of Mahim, on the western side of the Clive Road, otherwise called Musjid Bunder Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and ninety-six square yards and one-ninth of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward Nos. 4919,4920,4921,5200 and Street Nos. 39 and 4 and 41 and 52 to 55 and 43 and 4 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nanchund Raichund, on or towards the South by Clive 5th Row, on or towards the East by the said Clive Road or Musjid Bunder Road and on or towards the west by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, being the premises comprised in an Indenture of Lease, dated Eleventh January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven and expressed to be made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Joshi Bhimjee Hariram of the other part, and which said land was former ly in the occupation of Ghansey Kessowjee and other tenants, and is now in the occupation of Weljee Poonsey and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th Day of April, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES

The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edis on, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instrum ents extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.

Estimates furnished and the erection of Installations undertaken. Terms on application.

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FOR SALE.

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FOUR SMALL LOCOMOTIVES IN GOOD REPAIR

SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0" Gauge with outside Cylinders 8' by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2" Dia Coupled.
Capacity of Tanks 250 gallons.
Weight of Engine in Working order about 9½ tons.
Load (in addition to Engine) :—
On a level .....About 200 tons.
On an incline 1in. 150 70
For further particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, D.-H. Railway, at Darjeeling.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large an l small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prespectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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Secretary.

THE "REAL CUP O' KINDNESS" B. O. S. A PURE MATURED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Rs. a.

GREEN CAPSULE	*	5 years	old.....Per Dozen	24	0
BLUE	do.	**	8 do.	do.	do.	27	0
GOLD	do.	***	12 do.	do.	do.	29	0

AGENTS:—

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND REGISTERED 1848

COUGHS,
COLDS,
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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (while perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

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The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

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RESERVE FUND £50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000.
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Acting Agent.

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ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
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ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES :

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

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FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
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STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
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Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
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F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.....THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
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F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT WORLEE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Pranjiwandas Cullandas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bhaskar Raghunath and Rukhmabai, widow of Raghunath Damodar, in pursuance of the power of sale given to him in the indenture of mortgage, dated 6th day of September, 1892, the following property :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land at Worlee called Gadlej, admeasuring 4,870 square yards or thereabouts, with a bungalow and other buildings standing thereon, and bounded on the east by the public road called Breach Villard, on the west partly by the property hereina ter secondly described, and partly by the property of Jairam Govindji, on the north by the property of Vishwanath Damodar, and on the south by the property of Amroota Babaji, and which said property is now in the possession of the said Bhasker Raghunath and his tenants.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of hilly ground, called Durad, situate at Worlee, admeasuring 1961 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the west by the property of Waman Sadashiv, on the north by the property of Jairam Govindjee, and on the south by the property of Amroota Babajee, and which said property is now in the possession of the said Bhaskar Raghunath and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulji and Raghowji, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 21, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road near Mr L P DeSouza's carriage workshop, where the whole kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french polished household furniture of the latest design, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate mahogany grand Square Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings in gilt frame, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Dimar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of J. E. WALLER, Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 flea-bitten grey Arab horse, aged, goes in single and pair quite quiet.
1 light miniature brougham with a grey Australian golding and harness, the property of a gentleman, going home.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shikrram.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Oriental Bank Building, Fort, the office and household furniture belonging to the Bank, consisting of blackwood open carved furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a full-sized slate billiard table, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete by Thurston, a handsome marble gilt clock by Murray Fred and Fils, with pair of gilt marble vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, bits ornaments, Madras cane matting, office tables, pigeon holes, lithographic and copying presses, one large clock on stand, large and small weighing scales, counters, punkhas, chairs, &c., also one very large iron safe by Chubb's.

Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 21, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 93, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, lamps, glass and crockery, copper utensils, &c., the property of Mr Ezra Ashkai.

Property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, above the Offices of Messrs Walter Nutter and Co., the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glass and rockery ware, one sweet-toned Cottage Piano by Soundy and Co., handsome eight stops American Organ, Hink's lamps, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of a Gentleman.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 21, 1893.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	Rs. 500	all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	1,095
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	20,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8½
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	780,000	$125	all	41	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	2 5xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	7,500	00	all	Rs. 25	620
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	79
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Cotton	900	1,000	1,000	35	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,005
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	735
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,400	500	500	10 pr. ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	603xd
Hing ughat Mill	700	800	500	40	680
Howard and Sullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	680
Hyderabad	720	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	195
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	2,000	1,000	35	845x
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500c
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khangam Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	1,000	1,000	15 pr. ct.	176
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,595
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,000
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	10? par
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil.	130
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,280
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	980
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,401
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishanker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mill's, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	583

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	75	1,200
Albert (Ginning) Co	100	500	all	457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'I	1,100	18 pr. ct. 945
Alliance	750	000'I	2,200	90 300
Bellary	187	001'I	1,000	Nil. 40 215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld.	550	250	250	.. 300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10 112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	125
Coach Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16 220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20 270
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 1,350
English Press and Manfg...	400	250	...	130 125
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35 1,225
French	300	500	all	100 450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50 475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50 115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 345
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct 117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40 417½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½ 280
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55 590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1 129
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv 400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20 481
Sassoon	300	500	500	20 500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25 1,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	35 500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35 175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	... 235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100 925

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	74	190
	500	50	50	12	40
Backbay Baths	5,000	100	100	10	97
Badham Pile	6,625	200	185	18	42
Barsi Oil Mills Co. Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no s
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	73xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63½
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	870x
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	160
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no n
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	316
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	0
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c.	200xd
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Freight Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Roundy & Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	... 9	10 55
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct. In Lqdn
Do.	Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct. 120
Treacher & Co.		2,000	500	all	60 845xd
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100	10 55
Telephone Co.		9,200	25	25	18½ Exd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-11
China Leaf	"	25-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	",	25 "
Do. do. new	"	24-14 "
Australia do.	"	25-8
Bombay do.	"	25-7
English Sovereigns	"	16-4
Do. Drazons	"	16-2
Bar Silver 17 Beltaraga	"	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolas Dollars	"	225 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223 "
Five Francs	"	221

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Art Society, Annual Meeting, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henry Bolckow left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Australia and Siam entered the dock yesterday.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Rustomji Edulji, residing at Khetwady, reports to the police the loss of currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 177, somewhere between Bori Bundar and Pydhownee.

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL FUND TO THE LATE MR. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE.—Amount already paid into the Bank of Bombay, Rs. 880. Subscribers and intending subscribers to this Fund are requested to pay into the Bank of Bombay their subscriptions.

BURGLARY.—Hajee Ebram Hussain, a shop-keeper at Khoja Street, reports to the police that, during the night of the 18th instant, his shop was broken into, and two pieces of long-cloth, nine pieces of cotton cloth, and ten pairs of *dhotars* and Rs. 5 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 69-8, were stolen therefrom.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Ramoo Nuthoo, aged forty-five years, was, on Monday, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital suffering from a fractured fore-arm, caused by his having been knocked down by a runaway tram-car horse. It appears that while the horse was being changed from one car to another, the animal broke loose, and knocked the man down.

ROBBING A MENDICANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butterfield again charged Keshev Purushram, of bad repute, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having, on the 11th instant, stolen a cotton bag, containing Rs. 21-8, in cash, belonging to a mendicant, named Golabhai Girdhurdas, residing in a *dhurmsala*, at Falkland Road. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read :—(1) Notes on Sport in Somali Land, by C. G. Robinson, I.C.S.; (2) Small Game Shooting in the Neighbourhood of Bombay : Season 1892-93, by E. L. Barton ; (3) Habits of the Indian Robin, by Captain A. Newnham ; (4) Note on Argynnis niphe : a nymphalid Butterfly, by Mrs. S. Robson ; (5) Note on same, by L. de Niceville ; (6) On the Occurrence of the Hyæna in South Travancore, by H. S. Ferguson ; and (7) The flowering of Bamboos, by G. Jasper Nicholls, I.C.S.

ANJUMAN-I-ISHAATUL ISLAM ASSOCIATION.—The following is the copy of a letter addressed to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, by the Bombay Anjuman-i-Ishaatul Islam Association :—"Sir,—At a general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Ishaatul Islam Association, held on the 11th instant, we have been requested by the members of the said Anjuman to convey to his Excellency Lord Harris, through you, the best thanks of the association as a representative body of the Bombay Mussalmans for having conferred the high post of Oriental Translator to Government on Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, B.A., C.S., who so richly deserves the honour bestowed on him by his Excellency. His appointment to such an honourable post has convinced the Mahomedans of his Excellency's solicitude in recognizing the merits of educated Mahomedans."

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Azijabee, wife of Vullikhan Dawoodkhan, a private in the Marine Battalion, was charged by Superintendent Brewin with poisoning her step-daughter Fatma, on the 8th day of May last, came on for further hearing before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Moos, solicitor, appeared for the accused. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence, committed the accused to take her trial at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court on two charges, namely, that she attempted to poison her husband, Vullikhan Dawoodkhan by administering to him arsenic in his food, contrary to Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code ; and, secondly, that she caused the death of her step-daughter Fatma by poisoning her with arsenic in food, and committed an offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder, under Sections 301 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

CHARGE AGAINST A SOLICITOR'S CLERK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Turner, solicitor, appeared before Mr. Cooper and presented an information charging Munchershaw D. Wadia, who was recently his managing clerk, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a cheque of Rs. 1,664, handed over to him by Mr. Turner, to make it over to Morarjee Jutha, and two other small sums of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10. Mr. Turner said that he presented the information yesterday to Mr. Webb, who asked him to make the application in this (Mr. Cooper's) court. It was his own personal matter, and he did not wish to throw any obstacles in Mr. Wadia's way. He was quite willing to give him every opportunity of defending himself. He was cheated by Wadia, and he was bound to take proceedings against him. Mr. Wadia, who was in court, asked his Worship not to issue a process against him, but to issue a notice calling upon him to show cause why he should not be prosecuted. He said that money was taken to his account by the permission of Morarji Jutha, who was now under the control of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, and he said that the charge was groundless. The Magistrate ordered a notice to be issued calling upon Mr. Wadia to explain the reasons why the case should not be proceeded with against him.

THEFT AT FALKLAND ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Constable Good brought up on remand Tajumull Anwaralli and Hussainbux Maseedi before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged them with house-breaking and committing theft therein of a box, containing one gold ring, one currency note for Rs. 5, one bundle of gold embroidery, eight pieces of wearing apparel, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 55-8, the property of Mahomed Hoosain Mahomed Hakimulla, a native doctor, residing at Falkland Road. It appears that, on the evening of the 14th instant, the complainant locked the door of his room and went out, but on his return on the following morning he found the lock on the door broken open and the box containing the property missing. The information was immediately given to the police, who, on the following day, arrested the accused, and traced the box together with the major portion of the property, to a house in Musjid Lane. On making inquiries the police found that the first accused was a notorious burglar, being in jail once for eight months. The Magistrate, on evidence, altered the charge of house-breaking to that of simple theft, and sentenced the first accused to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment and the second to nine months' hard labour.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE annual meeting of the Club will be held on Friday next, the 23rd instant, at the Bombay Volunteers Rifles Head-Quarters, at 6. p. m. Major R. S. Brown, B. V. R., will preside. Prizes won during the past season will be presented to those who are present.

IN preparation for coming events arrangements are being made for the transfer of a portion of the Army Head-quarters' office establishment to the head-quarters of the several Army Corps, and the Simla War Office will probably be strengthened by the transfer of establishments from the Military Secretariats of Madras and Bombay.

COMMENTING in his own pleasant fashion in the *Illustrated London News* upon a paragraph which appeared in the *Daily News* quoting the opinion of certain botanists that there are some plants that can see, Mr. James Payn observes that these plants are chiefly parasitic or climbing plants, and it would appear from their hanging about arbours and balconies that they are actuated by curiosity. A convolvulus may, indeed, be said to have been actually detected in spying upon the occupants of a verandah. This (Mr. Payn continues) is really serious since the very places which lovers have hitherto chosen for their interviews—arbours in gardens—have always these floral spectators. If it is possible that the convolvulus can see, it is even still more likely, from its formation, that it can hear ; and, as this is the case with many other plants—the pitcher plant we know has long ears—there is practically an end to privacy in the spots which used to be thought "for whispering lovers made." Instead of the ordinary invitation, "Come into the garden, Maud," it will be well to say, "Come on to the leads, Maud, or let us sit together on the turnpike road, where there are no offensive inquisitive plants to play the eavesdropper."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY)

"AN EXTRAVAGANT AND DISSOLUTE LIFE."

IBRAHIM ISSUB VS. GOOLAM RUSSOOL SHAIK BOOLAN.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff brought this suit to recover Rs. 7,000 with interest at 5 per cent per annum on Rs. 3,000 from the 25th April 1888, and on Rs. 5000 from the 20th May 1888, with costs. Mr. Russell and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kolah, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs said that on the 25th April 1888 he advanced to the defendant the sum of Rs. 2,000, and the latter by a promissory note promised to repay the sum three years and a half after date with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. On the 20th May 1888, the plaintiff advanced a further sum of Rs. 5000, in respect of which the defendant passed another promissory note, agreeing to repay the sum four years after date with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The notes were now due, but the defendant had on various excuses put off payment. The defendant, on the other hand, said that save as to a sum of Rs. 373-4-4, he was not indebted to the plaintiff. The defendant paid the amount into court, saying that it was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim. The defendant denied that the plaintiff ever advanced to him Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 5,000, or that he passed him any promissory note or notes in respect thereof. The defendant said that in the month of June 1887, he was and had been for some time leading an extravagant and dissolute life, and was frequently under the influence of liquor. The plaintiff, who was aware that the defendant's father was a person of means, offered to lend the defendant money upon his promissory notes. On the 14th June 1887, the plaintiff lent to defendant Rs. 50, and on the 22nd June a further sum of Rs. 250, and induced the defendant to write his signature on four blank papers, two of which bore impressed stamps for Rs. 25 and Rs. 10 respectively, while the other two each bore an annas adhisive stamp. The plaintiff told defendant to write in his signature on the papers bearing the impressed stamp the words and figures Rs. 5,000 and 2,000 respectively saying that he would only be bound to repay the sum of Rs. 300 and interest, and that the other amounts were only the nature of penalties and would not be acted unless the defendant failed to repay the Rs. 300 and interest. The defendant said that at the time he signed the papers he was under the influence of drink and was induced by the representations of the plaintiff to sign in the manner aforesaid. The defendant received no other consideration for signing the papers except the sum of Rs. 300. The defendants father died in 1891 and the defendant said that the plaintiff had fraudulently filled in the entries in the body of these two papers and put false dates. The defendant submitted that he was not liable to pay to the plaintiff more than the sum of Rs. 300 and interest, and that the plaintiff should be directed to produce and deliver up to be cancelled the other two papers upon which the defendant's signature was taken.

His lordship, in disposing of the case, remarked that the plaintiff said the sum of Rs. 2,000 was not advanced at the date of the promissory note ; and the first issue must be found against him even if his case generally was true. The Rs. 5,000 note was dated originally in 1887. The circumstances threw suspicion on the plaintiff's case ; and the plaintiff's evidence was not satisfactory. Reading the evidence of some of plaintiff's witnesses, his lordship said it did not corroborate the plaintiff. nor was he corroborated as to his means of having so large a sum as Rs. 5,000 in his possession. He produced no books ; and his witnesses did not bear out his case. It was, his lordship said, unusual that a person himself borrowing mone as the plaintiff was, would be lending money repayable long after the date of advance. Even if the defendant had called no witnesses. The court could hardly have been satisfied that the plaintiff had proved his case. But the defendant's evidence had satisfied his lordship that the plaintiffs claim was false. The defendant said their was nothing written in the note when he signed is. His lordship thought the defendant's witnesses were telling the truth. His lordship had no doubt that the plaintiff fabricated the document. The whole story of the plaintiff was impossible, and his lordship thought the defendants' story was true : and he never received any consideration beyond what he had admitted. His lordship gave a decree for the defendant with costs. Exhibits A. and B. and P. and Q. were ordered to be handed over to the defendant.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A BARODA MUNSUF.

IMPERATRIX VS. HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE.

ONE Vinayeckrao Balcrishna Ambegaoker, lately Munsuf and Magistrate at Kathore, field an information before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charging one Hormusjee Jamsetjee, proprietor and publisher of the "Gujarat Darpan" of Surat, with defamation. The accused applied to the High Court for the transfer of the case from the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to some other Court at or near Surat on the complainant and that the witnesses for the defence resided in Gaekwar territory, who would be put to great inconvience and expense and that his business required him to remain at Surat, and that the complainant had no property in British India. The complainant denied all these allegations and stated that it would be difficult for him to procure legal assistance at Surat where he was a perfect stranger, and that the libel having been published in Bombay he was entitled to choose his forum.

The matter came on for argument on the 14th instant, when the petitioner was represented by Mr. Kallabhai Lalubhai, and Mr. Inverarity instructed by Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, appeared for the complainant. After hearing the argument on both sides their Lordships refused the application.

THE DHARWAR RAILWAY CASE.

LALA BEHRUMULL VS. SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THIS case was resumed before Rao Bahadur V. V. Wagle, the first-class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar. Mr. Dharyawan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. K. J. Mantri, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., instructed by Rao Saheb Anantrao V. Panandhikar, pleader, appeared for the defendants. Mr. Tooz, Mr. Poonaswamy, and Mr. Johnstone were examined by Mr. Burder on behalf of the Company. Mr. Burder, then in summing up the case, said that the plaintiff failed to prove the quantity of the work done by him, and that he was not entitled to claim any charges on account of water supplied to coolies, as there was abundance of water to the east of the tunnel. The plaintiff's suit, he said, must be therefore dismissed with costs. In reply, Mr. Dharyawan said that the measurements taken by the Company's own servants Mr. Murray, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Huddleston conclusively proved the quantity of the work done by the plaintiff, and that he was entitled to water-charges, which was proved by the muster-sheets, bills paid to contractors, and other documents. In conclusion, the learned counsel asked the court to award the plaintiff's claim with costs. The hearing of this case was closed, but the court reserved judgment until the evidence in the other case has been gone into.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 19.

10 p.m.	73·4

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

6 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	75·1
2 p.m.	77·7
4 p.m.	77·3

AN interesting collection, in three large volumes, of the drawings of the brothers Gabriel, Germain, and Augustin Saint-Aubin, famous designers of the eighteenth century, were sold recently at the Rue Drouot, in Paris. The price fetched, says a correspondent, was sixty thousand francs. There were also designs, sketches in pencils, and coloured crayons, by the father, mother, aunt, and sisters of the three artists. It may be said that there was nothing in any of the volumes that was not exquisite. The whole Saint-Aubin family was a singularly gifted one, and all its members practised the pictorial and decorative arts. The women were just as clever as the men, to judge by their sketches. They designed furniture, they did vignettes, they threw off exquisitely clever caricatures, not meant for publication. They were inspired by the passing events of their time, but worked in this direction only for mutual entertainment. They would have teased Voltaire dreadfully had their graphic skits about him become public, and they might have been sent to the Bastille if those others about King and courtiers had got out. A family scene at Versailles is the subject of one of the skittish cartoons. Queen Marie Leckzinska moans at her hard fate in being tied to a log which is finished off with the head of Louis XV. Madame de Pompadour was a great patroness of the Saint-Aubins, one of whom was her drawing-master. They, nevertheless, were cruelly satirical in dealing with her in their albums.

A NEW RACE-HORSE FOR INDIA.

THE latest purchase in Australia writes the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, is that smart horse Sprig o'Myrtle, a four-year-old by Trenton out of Spring Blossom, and the purchaser's name, according to the colonial papers, is Lord William Beresford. The price paid is 1,500 guineas, that is to say 300 guineas more than was paid for the mighty Highborn. It was stated by both the Australian and Indian papers that the Maharajah of Cooch Behar paid 2,000 guineas for the black gelding but this was incorrect as the price was 1,200 guineas. Spring Blossom his dam is by Goldsbrough—Bloomer by Rioter—Miss Magus by Magus——Georgiana by Cap a pie—Katers' Georgiana (imp.) Sprig O'Myrtle is a real hot one and held to be about class enough to make Highborn stretch his neck.

The Australians do not seem particularly sorry to part with him as the leading sporting paper in the colonies, *The Australasian* remarks :—

"Sprig o'Myrtle is not likely to worry Australian backers any more, the son of Trenton having been sold for 1,500 guineas to go to India and try and beat Highborn. On paper the price looks a remarkably good one, but he developed so remarkably after being condemned as a sprinter and put to longer distances that he may prove worth the money Lord Beresford is said to have given for him."

He is said to be one of the best colts that Australia has seen for many a day and we congratulate Lord William on his buy and trust that the expectations which his new purchase's later performances hold out will be fully realized. The following remarks on this horse's performances and the records of the same are from *The Australasian* :—

One of their sporting contributors writing of the A. J. C. Autumn Meeting says :—"The Victorian horses which ran in Sydney have nearly all returned to their homes, and some of them have not come away empty-handed, although, as is so often the case, our representatives had no luck against the local division in handicaps. In this department Cremorne stood out as the hero of the meeting, with Sprig O'Myrtle a good second."

"After Cremorne, whose victory under 9st. 8lb. in the Final Handicap fairly set the seal on his previous performances, the handicap performer of the meeting was the much talked of Sprig O'Myrtle. The way he improved after his rather slovenly win in the Maiden Plate is another instance of how some horses will come on after a victory has endowed them with confidence. His defeat of Semuloquist was nothing to gush about, but in the City Handicap he won by lengths, and on Saturday, with 8st. 5lb. in the saddle, he accounted for Florrie and Realm in the Place Handicap. That he should have done better in the Doncaster Handicap when heavily backed is now very apparent, but he then wanted the confidence which came from winning among the weak lot which contested the Maiden Plate. He can hardly have been backed for the City Handicap as there were very few supported in this race, and yet tens were always on offer against Mr. Long's colt. Sprig will now be carefully watched for the big handicaps, and there is no telling how good he is when in the humour to try."

To turn to his performances on the Second Day of the A. J. C. Autumn Meeting he won the Maiden Stakes.

Somniloquist was the first to begin, but when fairly going Gerard took command, and, attended by Sprig o' Myrtle, led past the mile post, where the leader was three lengths in front of Sprig o' Myrtle, the next comers being Formality, Australian Birdcatcher, and Tauri, with Nimrod last. Gerard continued his lead up to the five furlongs post, when Sprig o' Myrtle ran past him and Somniloquist moved up. Sprig o' Myrtle was first into the straight on the inside, attended by Somniloquist, who, racing very gamely, had the leader fairly at it as the distance. The colt, however, was just a little too good, and racing gamely won by half a length from Somniloquist, with Corinth six lengths away third, followed by Australian Birdcatcher, Formality, Tauri, and the Trier, with Nimrod last. 2mins. 15secs.

On the Third Day he was again successful in the city Handicap.

Ethelbert and Bodkin were the first to make use of the start, with Paris well up. Passing the stand Paris and Bodkin were in the lead, with Blarneystone, Sternchaser, Warpaint, Ethelbert, and Miletos following, the rearguard being composed of Doncaster and Ducrow. Blarneystone then went to the front and led Bodkin and Florrie round the bend, with Miletos, Warpaint, and Sprig o' Myrtle following, and Alexander last. In this order they passed the mile post, but Florrie made use of the back stretch to run up to the leaders, and with Bodkin and Miletos led past the six-furlongs post followed by Sunshine and Sprig o' Myrtle. Sunshine had got even with Florrie at the five-furlongs post, when Ethelbert began to mow up with Miletos and Empire. In the bend Ethelbert ran to the front, leading Empire into the straight with Paris, Sunshine and Sprig o' Myrtle coming fast. At the distance Sprig O'Myrtle had beaten them all, and coming away, won by four lengths. And on the Fourth Day in the place handicap, Realm and Little Bernie were the first to break the line, followed by Oxide, the latter joining Little Bernie as they raced up to the stand, a couple of lengths in front of Sternchaser, Florrie, and Ethelbert with Narara and Sprig O'Myrtle last. Crossing the tan, Narara ran into third place, Sternchaser and Realm following, and Paris last. In this order they raced along the back where Realm began to move up to the leading division, which was still composed of Little Bernie, Oxide, and Narara. Ethelbert also being prominent Little Bernie began to drop back at the five furlongs, and Realm ran up to Oxide at the half-mile post going to the front in the next furlong, with Narara, Paris, and Oxide following, and Sprig o' Myrtle coming on the outside. Realm came round the turn with a length's lead of Paris, in the centre, and Sprig o' Myrtle, on the outside, with Florrie lengths away on the outside. Paris caught Realm at the distance, where Sprig o' Myrtle got on terms with them, and Florrie dashing up at the inside also had a great say in one of the best finishes seen at the meeting, the result being a half-length win for Sprig O'Myrtle from Florrie, than a similar distance away came Realm followed by Paris, Sternchaser, Oxide, Ethelbert, Narara, Little Bernie, and Associate. 2min. 39 secs.

THE CASE OF FORTUNE GAUTIERE.

MUCH excitement has been caused for some time part over the trial of Fortune Frederic Gautiere, lately a resident of Dehra Dun, son of Antoin Fortune Gautiere, for using a forged document with intent to cheat. Opinions differed as to whether he was guilty or not writes the Lahore paper, for ever since he came to Dehra he has been living a respectable life. He tried to start a coal company two years ago but failed.

He was charged under Sections 420, 467, 468 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code for an offence committed on the 10th of August 1892 He was committed to the Sessions on the 22nd February 1893, and the trial came off on Monday last before the Sessions Judge of Saharunpore with the aid of assessors. The particulars of the case are as follows :—

Gautiere presented a cheque on the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow Branch, for Rs. 500, drawn by a man named Pemberton at a native Bank in Dehra, and got it cashed under false representations.

The cashier deposed on oath that the accused had on former occasions disposed of gold and silver articles to him for cash, that he neither knew him nor the drawer of the cheque, but he was induced to cash the cheque under the representations made to him at the time by the accused.

When the cheque was sent to the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow, it was dishonoured. In the meantime Gautiere had left Dehra Dun (owing six months' house rent), taking with him the cash.

The cashier went on to say that he made enquiries about the accused, and "Pemberton," the drawer of the cheque, and that he subsequently ascertained that the accused was in Muttrapore, to which place he sent a registered letter, informing the accused that the cheque had been dishonoured. A reply came which appears not have been satisfactory, and a warrant of arrest was applied for and granted. Gautiere was arrested and released on bail.

The accused in reply to the Court said that he met the man "Pemberton" in a Railway carriage in 1889, to whom he lent Rs 1,000 as "Pemberton" said he wanted money to finish some contracts that he had for Government, yet he had never seen the man before, and knew nothing whatever about him, and has not seen him since, and that although he had advertised for him last February he could not find him, and when asked by the Court how he could account for the fact that the cheque said to be drawn by this man "Pemberton" was one taken out of an old cheque book which belonged to his wife, he said he "didn't know." The accused further deposed that "Pemberton" had sent him two cheques for Rs. 500 each in re-payment of the loan only so late as July last, and yet he said he could neither find Pemberton nor did he know where he was.

Mrs. Gautiere, who was formerly a Miss Glynn, deposed on oath to seeing a man named Pemberton whom she described as of middle height, brown hair, brown eyes, ruddy complexion and of middle age, at their house in Lucknow, in 1889 ; that she saw Pemberton borrow, and her husband lend the Rs. 1,000, and that Pemberton wrote a Pro-note (which was subsequently returned) for the amount. She also testified as to the similarity of the handwriting on the fictitious cheque, and that on a letter supposed to be written by Pemberton to Gautiere when forwarding the two cheques for Rs. 500. She further deposed that her husband had no money, but that she had Rs. 4,000 in silver at the time they lent Pemberton the money. But Mrs. Gautiere also could not explain the very peculiar circumstance of how the cheque given to the native Banker was one drawn out of her own cheque book, neither could she say from where she received the Rs. 4,000 she had in her house at Lucknow, when they lent

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.

THE price of Bar Silver advanced ¼d., per oz., in London yesterday, say to 38¾d.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16d. higher, at £66 9-16; while in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent dearer, at 83⅜ cents; demand Exchange on London having declined ¼ cent., to 4·84¼ dollars. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ per cent. on London, to 99¼ and 108⅞, respectively. The market rate of discount was unaltered on short London Bills, at 1¼ per cent., but it was ⅛ higher on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2 per cent. The Indian Council allotted a lakh of extra Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 1-32d., which is the same rate as was obtained for the extra Transfers placed on Saturday. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, making it 1s. 2⅞d. Braziers Copper was 10s. per ton higher in London at £53; and Yellow Metal advanced ¼ to 4¾d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher at 97¼, *ex-coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at fcs. 25·16½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday; Surats quiet: and Arrivals dull; the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Both spot and Arrival prices were all unchanged. The days' Imports were 8,000 bales; the Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, 8 1-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but September Futures were 9 points lower, at 7·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and the total arrivals this season now give the following comparison with those of the two previous years for the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts...	6,000	4,200	3,000
Two days' do. ...	9,000	9,100	5,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,897,000	6,973,100	6,822,000

In our local Cotton Market nothing whatever has been done again to-day by exporters; but the Mills have taken 500 bales, consisting of 300 Wadwan, at Rs. 201½-202; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 199; and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 205 per candy. The market has been quiet in tone, and prices are again quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round.

WHEAT remains a quiet market with only a small export business passing; but prices are still unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS are firm and have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers. *Linseed* has further advanced one anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 7-13-0 to Rs. 7-15-0 per cwt.; but other kinds are unaltered in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,744	bales.
Wheat	71,961	cwts.
Linseed	24,791	"
Rapeseed	14,054	"
Poppyseed	2,213	"
Castorseed	4,199	"
Rice	3,947	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. The Lansdowne Tower (s) has filled up at 17s. 9d. A steamer has been berthed for Dunkirk, at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quieter feeling, at 1s. 2 15-16d. and 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which we heard of but little enquiry, and, before long, the rate for Telegraphic became the same as for Demand, for ready and near transfer, 1s. 2 31-32d. having been quoted for forward transfer, but refused, though a transaction at 1s. 3d. Demand, for the mail was reported. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 3 5-32d; but nothing coming out at the rate, 1-32d. lower was named and done to a moderate extent. The business passing both ways, however, has been very limited, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 3¼d.	"
Francs do.	...1·59	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has opened at a decline of 3-16 per cent. from last evening's closing quotations, and remained all day at 107 3-16 for Fours for Money, and 107 for Account, with rather a firm feeling in the market until the close, when a further decline of 1-16 was quoted, at 107⅛ and 106 15-16 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES are neglected on all lines and the only changes we note this evening are an advance of Rs. 15 in Luckmidass, and of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit Mill Scrip; and of Rs. 5 in Port Canning shares, at our revised quotations.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

St Giles s—9 bales woolen rags, Glade and Co; 103 bales wool, B Fukeerchund; 100 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—94 cwts ivory, D Anundjee.
Shannon s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, N Khairaz and Co; 2,000 cwts barley, A Blascheck and Co.
Wildcroft s—60 cwts gum, R Vussonjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Glenloig s—380 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 900 cwts rapeseed, L Nappoo.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lansdowne Tower s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co; 3,614 cwts rapeseed and 1,675 cwts linseed, N Khairaz and Co; 583 cwts linseed and 540 cwts rapeseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co; 784 cwts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St Giles s—1,530 cwts linseed and 216 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 20 cwts myrabollams and 8 bales skins, Volkart Bros.
Australia s—300 cwts madder roots, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—630 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—1,330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,120 bales cotton and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams and 1,333 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 140 bales twist, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s—1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 103 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 402 bales cotton; E Spinner and Co; 1068 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,160 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gisela s—103 bales twist, S J David and Co.
Shannon s—300 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 16TH TO 12TH JUNE.)

EXPORTS.

Pachumba s, Bombay—431 cwts cotton unpressed and 120 corges skins.
Karagola s, Bombay—722 cwts cotton unpressed, 59 cwts wool unpressed, 2,000 cwts rapeseeds, &c, 454 cwts jowaree and 445 corges skins.
Pachumba s, Bombay—206 cwts jowaree and 182 corges hides.
Kapurthala s, Bombay—175 cwts cotton unpressed, 40 cwts wool unpressed, 4,278 cwts rapeseed, &c, 420 cwts barley and 11,525 lbs tea.
La Seyne s, Bombay—1,160 cwts cotton unpressed, 201 cwts rapeseed, &c, and 408 cwts jowaree.

IMPORTS.

Rheinfels s, Hamburg and Antwerp—123 cwts steel.
Gutenfels s, Hamburg and Antwerp—1 cwt steel.
Rufford Hall s, Liverpool—1,779 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,800 lbs grey yarns (foreign) and 160 tons coal.
City of Perth s, Liverpool via Bombay—1,832 pieces white goods (foreign) and 552 pieces prints (foreign).
Kilwa s, Bombay—1,715 pieces grey goods (Indian) and 1,320 pieces prints (foreign).
Kapurthala s, Bombay—7,691 pieces grey goods (foreign), 23,479 pieces grey goods (Indian), 20,942 pieces white goods (foreign), 7,603 pices prints (foreign), 422 pieces prints (Indian), 1,100 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 3,600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,900 lbs T-red and dyed yarns (foreign), 403 lbs T-red and dyed yarns (Indian), 150 cwts iron bars, rod, &c, 25 cwts copper and 5 cwts yellow metal.
Clio s, Hull 5,339 pieces grey goods (foreign), 15,205 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,019 pieces prints (foreign), 6,430 lbs grey goods [foreign], 337 cwts iron bars, rods, &c, 1,961 cwts steels, 93 tons coke.
Karagola s, Bombay 5,218 pieces goods [foreign], 19,564 grey goods [Indian], 12,383 pieces white goods [foreign], 6,546 pieces prints [foreign], 3,200 lbs grey yarns [Indian], 150 cwts iron bars, rods, &c, and 2 cwts copper.
Pemba s, Bombay—1,340 pieces grey goods [foreign], 4,455 pieces grey goods [Indian], 3,968 pieces white goods [foreign], 1,761 pieces prints [foreign], 46,000 lbs grey yarns [Indian],
Grey Crafts Bombay—27 cwts iron bars, rods, &c, and 4,200 gallons kerosine oil.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 17.

East, Major-Genl, Madras Staff, from leave, from England.
Stafford, Lt-Col, Bombay, R. A., from leave, from England.
Penton, Major, 19th Bombay 7th Infy, from furlough, from England
Atkins, Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, from leave, from Multan.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 18.

East, Major-Genl, Madras Staff, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Stafford, Lt-Col, Bombay, R. A, from leave to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st June.

1. The Colaba Rifle range will be at the disposal of the Bombay Light Horse and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Saturday next, the 24th instant. Class can be fired.

By Order,

(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DREWET—June 19, at Bolton, Lancashire (by an accident), Digby, the third son of Mr. Tom Drewet, of Bombay, aged 17 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOLMES—June 10, Mangalore, the wife of W C Holmes, C S, of twins, son and daughter.
TURNBULL—June 11, at the Mission House, Darjeeling, the wife of the Rev A Turnbull, M A, B D, of a son.
LUSHINGTON—June 11, at Rajamundri, the wife of H D Lushington, Superintendent of Police, Godaveri District, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1893.

THE Report of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the year ending on the 31st January, 1893, presents several points of general interest. Not the least notable is the cautious attitude of non-committal which the Chamber has observed in regard to the movement for a reform of the currency, to put an end to fluctuations, which render all commercial calculations little better than guess-work. The Chairman of the Chamber tendered his resignation, when, taking a larger view of the situation, he decided to accept the office of President of the Indian Currency Association. But the Committee, rightly concluding "that Mr. Mackay in his private capacity might do service to India as President of the Currency Association, it being understood that he did not in any way represent the views of the Chamber," asked him to withdraw his resignation. Undoubtedly, this was a prudent course to take, seeing that opinion is divided amongst the members of the Chamber on this all important question, the now waning belief that a continually falling currency is good for trade having still many adherents in Calcutta. In like manner, Mr. Mackay tendered his resignation when proceeding to London to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee, but again the Chamber deemed it unadvisable to accept it. In his address at the annual meeting of the Chamber he expressed his approval of the Chamber's keeping aloof from the burning question, seeing that a unanimous vote in favour of either a gold or a silver standard was not to be looked for. But the President of the Chamber expressed his own belief that it would be of immense advantage to the Government, the tax-payers, and the commercial enterprises of India if gold were adopted as the standard of value, and this country brought into line with all other civilised nations. By this step India would be enabled to view with something like equanimity the prospect of the cessation of the silver purchases by the Government of the United States; if gold should prove to be unequal to the burden placed upon them no doubt the nations of the world, England and India included, would be prepared to link on silver to gold, and international bi-metallism, which is now out of reach would be welcomed. Meanwhile this country would no longer be the "silver sink," the dumping ground of the world; if she erred in having a gold currency she would err in good company, and would have the satisfaction of knowing that her adhesion to the gold formula would do much to hasten the time when the two metals would once again become the recognised dual standards of all nations. This in effect is what Mr. Mackay told his colleagues of the Chamber, who certainly expressed no dissent from a confession of faith, which a very short time since would have been clamoured down as heretical. The Report of the Chamber cautiously abstains from any expression of opinion on the question of the Currency on the reasonable ground that differences of view amongst the members are well marked. But it observes with something like complacency, that the progress of the discussion resulted in the formation of a powerful public Association—the Currency Association—the efforts of which "brought about the appointment of a Committee in London, presided over by Lord Herschell, to advise the Secretary of State on the advisability and expediency of modifying the Indian Currency Laws." There is no note of alarm or disapprobation in this significant though guarded utterance.

For experience is a good schoolmaster it teaches many people who are by no means fools. Every banker, every merchant, every planter, when he comes to realise that the capital invested in this country has become deteriorated some twenty per cent. in the space of two years, must think twice before he refuses to admit that the continuation of the same process may reduce the rupee to ten-pence within the next two years, and that there would then be nothing between the country and bankruptcy. Mr. Mackay expressed astonishment, in which every reasoning human being must share, in the apathy with which influential and wealthy natives, who have invested from twenty to thirty crores in Government securities, have seen the value of their stock diminish by twenty or thirty per cent. without taking thought of the fatal defect of the currency system to which the enormous loss is due. How very real is the influence of the condition of the currency on the value of Government paper and of all other Indian investments is shown by the fact that the partial recovery of the rupee at the present moment—due to the expectation that a remedy has been found for the fluctuations of the rupee—has added between three and four per cent. to the value of the four per cents in the Indian and English markets. The President of the Bengal Chamber passed more lightly over a question which is for Calcutta merchants scarcely less burning than that of the currency—the opening of the Kidderpore Docks, and the heavy dues levied on the trade of the port to make good the deficit which has been disclosed. Mr. Mackay expressed the hope that the Docks, which were opened last year, will be in full swing this year, and bring a large revenue to the Port Commission. But he acknowledged that it is deplorable that the revenue can only be obtained by levying four annas a ton on shipping to bring in four lakhs a year, and a special cess on the seashore trade of Calcutta to the amount of a lakh a month. Without these heavy dues the undertaking would not pay. The Government have advanced two crores and fifty-eight lakhs and a-half on account of the Dock Works. This is irrespective of a crore and eighteen lakhs due by the Port Trust to Government and debenture holders—receiving four and a-half and five and a-half on their loans. A Committee was appointed to consider what measures should be adopted to "induce" vessels to use the costly docks. The only inducement found possible was the levying of a duty of four annas per ton, every sixty days, on every vessel, no matter in what part of the river she was lying up. A proposal that Government should forego some of its interests until the deficit was made up, was declined, as is the way with Governments. The Kidderpore Docks, however, may have a great future before them. When the Bombay Prince's Dock was first opened, there was an apparent reluctance to use it. Many conservative people maintained that old good system of discharging in the open harbour into barges which could go to whichever wharf was most convenient, was a more time-saving and economical process than that of discharging at a dock quay. But as the advantages of the superior dock accommodation came to be recognised the old method was discarded, and it was found necessary to more than double the dock area. The limits of the Calcutta port have been extended so as to include the new docks. With a view to make the docks self-supporting, and also with a view to getting rid of the four-anna tax on the tonnage of every ship in the river, the Wheat and Seed Association addressed the Chamber, urging that the export trade should be removed from Howrah to the docks, which it was proposed should be made the export terminus for all the railway home traffic. The Port Commissioners declined to recommend this course to Government on the grounds that "a resort to compulsory measures" would be contrary to the policy they have all along maintained. The Association replied very caustically that "the policy of non-compulsion consists in compelling all to pay a tax in preference to compelling a few to effect an inexpensive transfer which would render the tax unnecessary."

One of the subjects which occupy a prominent place in the Report is the Fire Brigade Bill, which proposes to levy a tax on commercial and other special interests for the up-keep of fire-brigades in Municipalities. The trades to be taxed are jute, cotton, oil, resin, varnish, pitch, tar, coir, straw, rags, tallow, shipchandlery, and wood. Seeing that so many heads are included in the schedule, it would seem easy to go one step further and levy the tax on all warehouses and buildings; the burden would then fall lightly on the city as a whole, and the whole city, of course, gains in security against fire by the establishment of an efficient Fire Brigade. The Hon'ble Mr. Playfair and the officiating Advocate-General dissented from the Report of the Select Committee approving of the principle of the Bill, and urged that protection of life and property from fire is as much a public duty as are protection from murder and robbery, and sanitary evils which is provided for by the Municipalities. The dissentients oppose the imposition of higher fees for licenses on warehouses than may be necessary to cover the cost of inspection, and recommend that the cost of the fire-brigade shall be defrayed by a general rate levied on the houses and lands of the Municipality concerned. This is the system adopted in Bombay, and it has given rise to no complaint, the burden, spread over a wide area, being very light. It appears that this controversy is one of old standing in Calcutta. In 1872 fires in jute warehouses, which existed at that time in the centre of the city, were so frequent and destructive that a Bill was introduced to establish a fire-brigade, to be supported by a tax upon jute. The Chamber protested against the principle of laying a tax upon a special branch of trade, but the Legislature passed the Act. The Chamber then exerted itself to minimise the danger of fire in jute warehouses, and in course of time they were removed from the centre of the city to the suburbs, and care was taken in their construction to guard against the outbreak and the spread of fire. Jute Presses were also benefitted by strong pressure from the Insurance Offices, which gave a rebate of fifteen per cent. on all which complied with all the requirements, and of ten per cent. for those in the second class. At present of twenty-three Jute Presses, only three are not qualified for either of these classes. The conclusion seems to be warranted that in certain cases not only legislative but other pressure has a salutary influence, in inducing people to take precautions which they would otherwise neglect, to the peril of their own safety as well as that of their neighbours.

THE Director-General of the Post Office has issued a memorandum drawing attention to what is unquestionably an abuse of the useful and—in India—the necessary practice of defacing postage stamps. The Deputy Director-General has been instructed to request Chambers of Commerce, Municipalities, and other public bodies to favour the Department with their views on the subject. It is proposed to prohibit the defacement of postage labels by writing or printing or rubber stamping across their face, and to restrict marks for identification to perforation, which is constantly practised in England. The Director-General says that the practice of defacing postage stamps by marking them with a pen, or writing upon them, has been allowed for years past, and at one time was even encouraged by the Post Office authorities. The practice has come into use as a means to prevent the peons and others entrusted with the posting of letters from removing and selling the stamps. Without some such means of rendering the stamps difficult to sell, it is certain that these small thefts will assume very large dimensions, and that the public will be the sufferers, for the Post Office always charges double postage for letters found unstamped in the letter-boxes. But the difficulty is that the practice of defacing has led to abuses which make frauds on the Post Office easy. The use of rubber stamps to deface postage labels has much increased of late. These stamps are of various kinds and sizes, the names of firms around the rim and suitable devices occupying the centre, and when they are impressed upon the label it becomes impossible to see whether the stamp has already been stamped with the Post Office mark or not. The ink is of various colours, red, violet, or black, and it easily blurs. Even when the pen is used, a simple line does not suffice; in some cases an elaborate scroll covers the whole label; in others the word "stamped" is written three times. Native names are given at full length with elaborate dates. The Director-General fears that no regulation that permits any species of defacement can be so framed as to meet all these abuses. He is therefore inclined to bring the Indian postage labels into line with those of all other countries, and protect them from any defacement whatever. If this drastic remedy be decided upon he promises that due notice shall be given, and that in the beginning the regulation will be enforced with reasonable discretion. And he expresses himself as favourable to the system of perforation. The perforated stamp is perfectly protected from the risk of being stolen, or rather, if stolen, it cannot be sold without the certainty of detection. But as a rule only large firms can avail themselves of the perforator; the ordinary housekeeper cannot always provide himself with a perforating machine and perforate his stamps before using them. It is the ordinary householder who is most at the mercy of the messenger that takes his letters to the post. Why not permit the practice of defacement by a simple line marked across the face of the label, or by a single letter of reasonable size, whether written or printed; but prohibit all defacement which may interfere with the easy recognition of the postal marks. If an order were issued to that effect and, after a reasonable interval labels blurred out of recognition by rubber stamps or in any other way were simply ignored, and double postage charged as far as unpaid letter, the public would quickly learn what is permissible and avoid the risk of rendering the postage label useless.

THERE will be no difficulty in forming a very fine zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens once provision is made for the suitable housing and feeding of the animals. Native Princes and other personages of public spirit have frequently made handsome offers of lions and other interesting beasts, which would have been welcome additions to the scanty collection in the Gardens; but the gifts were respectfully declined. The Corporation can not be censured for hesitating to vote the required funds while more pressing demands have still to be met. A few years since the housing of even the small collection then in the Gardens was so unsatisfactory, and the general condition of the animals so dispiriting, that a motion was made to "abolish the birds and beasts." With a view to avert that calamity Mr. Phipson came forward with a scheme for creating a collection worthy of the City, and it eventually resulted in a vast improvement in the cages and in the numbers and the appearance of the animals. To find the necessary funds it was decided at Mr. Phipson's suggestion, strongly supported by Sir Charles Ollivant, that a small charge should be made on certain days of the week for the admission of visitors, while the Gardens should be thrown

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD ROBERTS TAKES HIS SEAT IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Lord Roberts took his seat in the House of Lords last night for the first time.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

A NEW GROUP OF INDOPHILES.

A movement is on foot to form a group of members of the House of Commons who are actively interested in Indian questions from a native standpoint.

THE VACANT SEAT AT SWANSEA.

Mr. Williams, the Liberal Candidate, has been elected for Swansea unopposed, replacing Sir Hussey Vivian, raised to the Peerage.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE DROUGHT IN ENGLAND.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

There is an immense glut of butcher's meat in the London market owing to the wholesale killing of cattle and sheep that is going on in order to avoid the cost of forage, which is so scarce in consequence of the drought.

There is a great dearth of water and milk in the country districts which is causing much distress.

The heat all over the country is intense.

CHOLERA AT JEDDAH.

The *Daily News* states that cholera has broken out among the pilgrims at Jeddah.

SOCIALIST RIOTS IN AUSTRIA.

Serious Socialist riots have taken place in Austria in favor of universal suffrage.

SUNSTROKES IN ENGLAND.

The intense heat in England has been the cause of many deaths from sunstroke.

RUSSIAN CUSTOMS LINE IN ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 19.

A Russian Commission under General Baieff is starting immediately to delimit the Asian Customs frontier so as to include Bokhara and the Russian portion of the Pamirs.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, with the outward English mails of the 9th inst., left here for Bombay, at 7 p. m., to-day.

THE CLOSURE OF THE MINTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

A rumour has been started that H. E. the Viceroy and Council are going immediately to Calcutta to arrange for the closing of the Mints. No official information has been received as yet to this effect.

FUNDS FOR SILLADAR CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

The Government of India have again very carefully considered the financial condition of the funds of the Silladar Cavalry Regiments, and decided that no necessity exists for any immediate pecuniary assistance from the State.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT'S RULES.

The Revenue and Agriculture Department have been informed that the rules of the Civil Veterinary Department with the Secretary of State's decision thereon may be expected shortly.

UMRA KHAN.

Umra Khan of Bajour, when last heard from, was too busy with his campaign against Malik Pam Jam to meet Captain Younghusband. He appears now to be resting after his compaign, but no intimation has been received that he will meet Captain Younghusband.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S VISIT TO SIMLA.

Regarding the reported intention of the Begum of Bhopal to visit Simla is still unknown whether the visit will come off, as her Minister made no mention of it when he was in Simla lately to the authorities.

A ROAD FROM KHAGAN VALLEY TO GILGIT.

Although it is not decided yet, there is little doubt that the Government will construct a road from Khagan Valley over Babusar Pass to Gilgit.

According to a telegram just received the Khaghan Road is now very much softer to work up on, and more work is accomplished daily.

OIL BORINGS AT SUKKUR.

There will probably be some delay about starting the oil-borings at Sukkur under the Director of Geological Survey.

THE C. D. COMMISSION.

The C. D. Commission will finish their work before the end of the month, when the members and Major Wilson will return to duty.

THE HYDERABAD IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Major Afsur Jung is appointed by H. H. the Nizam to the command of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops.

The organising of the Imperial Service Troops by Captain Jones will commence almost immediately.

Captain Cotgrave officiates for Captain Edwardes as inspecting officer of the Imperial Service Troops.

Arrangements will shortly be made for giving Native States power to arrest deserters from the Imperial Service Troops in British territory.

HAZARAJAT AFFAIRS.

No confirmation has been received of the various rumours concerning Hazarajat affairs.

THE EXTRADITION ACT.

The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act is now under the consideration of the Legislative Department.

HEAVY RAIN IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JUNE 20.

It poured incessantly the whole night with a strong wind, and at daybreak this morning it was found that the whole place was flooded even to a larger extent than has been the case for many years; the whole of the country for miles around being inundated and the river is in full flood.

The Boat Club House, at Kirkee, was completely surrounded by water, the river having come close up to the top of the high flight of steps as well as into the front verandah, and the beautiful lawn and grounds were completely submerged. The houses in the immediate vicinity of the Boat Club were similarly flooded, their occupants being obliged to find quarters elsewhere.

The Bund itself presented a striking picture, the river below the Bund surging and twirling.

The Holkar's Bridge connecting the Sappers and Miners quarters with Kirkee was almost invisible, as the water had risen above its railings, the force of the strain carrying away portions of the woodwork.

The river also threatened to flood the north quarter of the native town. Damage to property on the whole was comparatively small. Two corpses and some dead cattle were observed floating down the river this morning.

Over 3½ inches of rain was registered yesterday, and it has been pouring all day.

ANTI-CHOLERAIC INOCULATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 20.

Dr. Haffkine began his anti-cholera inoculations among the residents of Simla, on Monday. Among the first to be inoculated was Dr. Cunningham, Joint Civil Surgeon.

SIMLA TAXATION.

It is generally believed that the decision of the Punjab Government regarding Simla taxation will not endorse the views of the local Ratepayers' Association.

THE RAMPUR MURDER.

Mustafa Khan, late Tehsildar, Cawnpore District, and one of the men alleged to have been concerned in the murder of the late General Azimuddin Khan at Rampur, will shortly be placed on trial. At the last hearing of the case before special judges, Mustafa Khan was one of the men for whose arrest a warrant had been issued. He has now voluntarily surrendered.

FRUIT CULTURE IN THE HILLS.

A committee including, Sir E. C. Buck, representing the Government of India, Mr. E. B. Francis, representing the Punjab Government, and Mr. Parsons, Superintendent, Annandale Gardens, Simla, assembles on Wednesday, at Mahasu, to consider the way in which the policy of Government of encouraging fruit culture in the hills by distributing grafts in Native States, has been carried out during the past year.

THE MADRAS TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 20.

The statement that Government have refused the extension time asked for by the Madras Tramways Company is confirmed. The Company thus loses all concession and forfeits ten thousand rupees deposit paid to the Municipal Council. It is not known yet what steps the shareholders are likely to take, but it is expected that they will lose all the paid-up capital. A four-rupees share effort will probably be made to induce the Government to re-consider the decision, but in view of the opinion generally held that the Company has not been straightforward in its dealings with the Council it is unlikely that the present decision will be altered. The present failure is considered a death-blow to the prospects of any Tramways Company in Madras.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

Information was received in town to-day that a British barque is in great danger at Sandheads, and a steam tug has gone down to render assistance.

Last night one of the severest thunderstorms experienced in recent years burst over Calcutta, but though the lightning was terribly vivid and rain fell in torrents for four hours, comparatively trifling damage was done. 8·46 inches of rain fell.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 19.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here on the evening of the 17th instant.

PORT SAID, JUNE 19.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here this morning.

HNOGKONG, JUNE 20.

The s. s. Malacca arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 20.

Mail steamer Australia from Australia arrived.
Mail steamer Ravenna from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	90⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 9-16
Bar Silver	38¼

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FRERE BUNDER.

THE fire, which broke out in the hay-stacks at Frere Bunder, on Monday night, was extinguished very late last evening. The fire brigade and the police officers were on duty the whole time, relieving one another alternately. The heavy rain, which continued throughout yesterday, did much to check the flames, and the fire was extinguished quicker than any hay-fire that has taken place in Bombay. The high wind, which was continually blowing, rendered it impossible for the fire-brigade to confine the fire to the two stacks, which were ablazing when the Chinchpoogli fire-engine, which was first on the scene, commenced to play upon the fire. The fire-engines from Byculla, Fort, Pydownee, and Gowalia Tank stations immediately repaired to the scene, and they were all brought into requisition. Owing to the heavy wind the fire spread rapidly, and the damage was greatly increased by this fact. Seeing that there was no hope of bringing the fire under control strenuous efforts were made to check the progress of the flames. This was successfully done and a very large number of stacks of hay, which were situate close by the fire, were saved from being burnt down. There was a double row of fourty-four stacks situate at the middle jetty of the Bunder, and one of them on the south-west corner was seen first on fire. The watchman on duty there first saw the flames and at once informed the police and the fire brigade. Superintendent Nolan of the E Division with Inspector Ellis and Moore were first on the spot. Mr. Crummey, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, was also present at the scene of the fire, and was personally making inquiries as to how the fire originated. The police have not yet been able to ascertain the cause of the fire, but they strongly suspect that it is an act of incendiarism. The police are making inquiries, but no arrest has yet been made. Those who suffered from the fire are all native dealers in hay, and had unfortunately not insured the hay. The damage done by the fire is estimated at about Rs. 75,000, but the amount would have been much greater had not the other stacks been saved. Considerable damage was also done owing to the stacks being kept wet. The area covered by the fire was extensive, and the reflection of the flames could be seen in the sky from all parts of the city.

Mr. Nicholls and his assistant, Mr. Holmes, assisted by Messrs. Beane, Foster, Weston, Mackay, and Hale, did good service in extinguishing the fire. In consequence of the fire, it is feared, the price of hay in the market will be affected.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the official report of the fire, submitted by Superintendent Nolan to the Commissioner of Police. At about 10-45 last night a fire broke out amongst forty-four hay-stacks situated at the middle jetty of Frere Bunder. The stacks belong to one Cashiba Chappa and thirty other grass-dealers, and were in charge of four *purdessies* watchmen. The chief watchman went his rounds at 9-15 p.m., and returned to the chowkee at the jetty entrance in half-an-hour, and remained inside with another watchman, as it was raining at the time, till 10-45 p.m., when he observed a blaze, and on going out saw the first stack on the south west corner, about fifty paces from the chowkee, on fire. The stack was then half-way burnt down, and he immediately went and let loose four bullocks that were stabled in a shed, about two stacks from the fire, and then gave information to the Chinchpoogly fire-brigade station. Owing to the heavy rain, the stacks were very wet, and from the way in which the fire is supposed to have occurred, it appears to be an act of some incendiary. The damage done is estimated at about Rs. 75,000. The Chinchpoogly fire-brigade engine was first on the scene, followed by the other steamers from the various stations, and were kept working with a good supply of water till 6 a. m. yesterday morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. DOWN, agent of the Punjab Banking Company at Sialkot, who recently met with an accident at polo, is progressing favourably, though his injuries are much more serious than was at first reported, consisting not of dislocation of the shoulder, but concussion of the brain.

COLONEL C. A. PORTEOUS, Inspector-General of Police, has been recently inspecting the Police at Coimbatore and Coonoor, and he is now engaged on similar duty at Ootacamund.

LOCUSTS have been seen near Multan drifting northwards, *i e*, towards the Jhang district. They came from the opposite direction and passed rather high, settling in small batches here and there temporarily and damaging the cotton and fodder crops very slightly.

LITTLE LARDNER the jockey went away in the *Chusan* from Calcutta last Tuesday morning. The poor lad was carried on board on Monday night in a very bad way, and it almost seems hoping against hope to expect to see him back again, says the Calcutta sporting paper. Sea air, however, works wonders and with youth on his side let us trust for the best. H. H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar has done all he possibly can, and is bearing all expenses in connection with Lardner's illness and voyage down to Australia.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued by Government regarding damages caused during blasting operations in connection with the Nilgiri Railway. All responsibility for public safety shall rest with the contractor during the blasting operations; and rules for the conduct of these operations have been ordered to be drawn up by the Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway and submitted to the Consulting Engineer for approval. Damage to property from blasting, which can be reasonably foreseen, such as the breaking of trees and bushes, damage to houses bridges, &c., lying in the immediate vicinity of the work, will come under the same category as damage done by soil thrown on to coffee and tea land and by boulders rolling down the steep slopes, for which Government will be prepared to pay compensation. The Collector is in all cases to arrange for the assessment and payment of damages.

THE *Singapore Free Press*, under date the 5th instant, has the following brief reference to the accident to Lieutenant C. F. Martin, the fatal result of which was not then known:—Yesterday at Taiping, Lieutenant Martin, Assistant Commissioner of the Perakh Sikhs, was thrown from his horse and his skull fractured. He is suffering from concussion of the brain and his condition is critical. Writing of poor "Ballyhooly Junior," the Straits paper says:—Lieutenant Charles Fox Martin, though one of the last accessions to the Perakh Sikhs, has made himself exceedingly popular by his remarkable social qualities, in addition to his merits as a soldier. He served in the 12th Lancers, as a non-commissioned officer, and got his commission joining the 88th (Connaught Rangers). From this regiment he was seconded for service for five years on being appointed to the 1st Perak Sikhs. It was only the other day that he gave the Perak and Penang public a sample of his talent in things dramatic by his clever burlesque "Mr. O'Kaya of Pakang," produced with much success both at Taiping and at Penang. Mr. Martin was a constant contributor, to the *Madras Times* over the *nom de plume* of "Ballyhooly juniour."

THE INDIAN Football Association has now been fairly floated. Of late years football—and more especially the Association game—has made great strides in this country, and there can be no doubt that some sort of a governing body is needed to keep the various clubs in hand. It is to be hoped that every secretary will affiliate his club to the Association, the fee being very small and the advantages very great. The Association offers a challenge cup for competition to all affiliated clubs.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 10th June were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 85,603, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,12,450, other earnings (estimated) *nil*, making altogether Rs. 1,98,053-0-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 235-12-5. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,73,576-12-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 206-10-3.

SERGEANT-MAJOR FULCHER of tho Queen's Bays writes from Rawalpindi:—Would you kindly allow me to make a slight correction regarding a telegram which appeared in your paper of the 9th instant, and headed "plucky rescue from drowning." It there states that I was swiming in a dangerous part of the Sohan river and became exhausted and unable to keep myself afloat. I can assure you it was nothing of the kind, for we were out fishing, and swimming never for one moment entered our heads. The truth of the matter was that the stones that I was standing on, and had been for a good ten minutes previously suddenly gave way and down of course I went clothes, boots, fishing tackle and everything else. This wouldn't have been so bad, only I had the misfortune to get stuck in a quick sand, with the water about two feet above my head until, thanks to Mr, Barber, I got my feet released and rose to the top. I then swam over the river after Mr. Barber to the other side, and barely had sufficient breath left in me to reach there.

THE death is announced from Darjeeling of a Balaclava hero, Sergeant Nicholson, who, it is said, acted as spokesman for the survivers who were made prisoners, when brought before the Russian General. "You men must have been primed with rum before you made such a mad charge," said the General, addressing Nicholson. "By——, sir, we had not a sup, and if we had, we should have broken through the whole Russian army," was the reply. "I believe you, my brave fellow," replied the General.

A SYNDICATE is being formed at Hull for the purpose of acquiring and working 5,000 acres of land at Messrs. Chaffey Bros.' irrigation colony at Renmark, South Australia which has many times been brought before the notice of Indian Readers.

RECENTLY the Mayor of Bucharest, M. Protopopesco, died. He was buried with becoming honours and gifts of flowers came from a very large number of public bodies and private friends. Among others there was a splendid wreath from the King of Roumania. Madame Protopopesco, the widow, is however, it would appear, a woman of decidedly practical views. A subscription is being raised just now for the relief of the victims of the inundations in Roumania. She ordered that all the flower should be sold, and that the proceeds should be credited to the fund.

DR. HILL. Medical Officer of Health for Birmingham having been instructed by the City Council to inquire into the causes of the excessive infant mortality in that town, has presented a report which is of considerable interest. While the general death rate has for some years been steadily falling, until it is now only a fraction over 20½ per thousand of the population, the infantile mortality has shown no diminution whatever, and is still at the alarming rate of 169 per thousand. Dr. Hill, whose inquiries have been limited to children under one year old, finds the chief causes in exhausting labour up to the eve of confinment, neglect of the mothers to suckle, food unsuited to infant digestion, soothing syrups, "overlying" in bed, which he attributes to insobriety of parents. There are also some painfully suggestive references to infant lifes assurance. Bad ventilation and other forms of neglect of sanitary conditions are also enumerated among the causes; but on the whole Dr. Hill is of opinion that social rather than sanitary agencies must be looked to for effecting the desired reduction in infant mortality.

A GERMAN correspondent at Chicago remarks that Germany holds the first place among all nations at the World's Fair. The total value of the German exhibits, together with the expenses, amounts to three-and-a-half millions sterling, a sum that has never been reached by any nation at any previous exhibition. The number of German exhibitors who have sent things to Chicago is 6,134 and the different German departments occupy more than half-a-million square feet of space, leaving far behind all the other nations with the exception of North America.

A STRANGE double suicide took place recently in Austria. A young man of respectable family, who had owned a small fortune, speculated, and lost it. The girl he was to have married in the summer was a Post Office clerk, and very beautiful. The young man's losses seem to have postponed the marriage indefinitely, and despair seized him. He travelled to Pola, and took poison and flung himself into the sea. He had written to the girl, and had sent her prussic acid in the letter, asking her, if she thought it right, to poison herself at the same time. She telegraphed him to desist, and waited for an answer, intending to follow him to Pola. Having received no answer, however, she took the poison, and was found dead in her bed in the morning.

FRESH counts in the indictment against the sparrows continue to be raised in the United States. Olive Thorne Miller is an enthusiastic naturalist, yet no friend to that feathered denizen of cockneyland. The first thing, as she says, that one naturally looks for as birds begin to waken is a morning chorus of song. But every year the chorus is withdrawing more and more to the woods, every year it is harder to find a place where English sparrows are not in possession, and it is one of the most grievous sins of that bird that he spoils the song, even when he does not succeed in driving out the singer. A running accompaniment of harsh an interminable "squawks" overpowers, it is complained, the music of meadow lark and robin, and the glorious song of the thrush is "fairly murdered by it." One could, this lady thinks almost forgive the sparrow his other crimes, "if he would only lie abed in the morning; if he would occasionally listen and not fer ever break the peace of the opening day with his vulgar brawling."

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK really thinks seriously of accepting a seat in the Reichstag, and has introduced himself as a candidate to the electors of Schonhausen. A Berlin correspondent says that in his speech he admitted that an increase of the German army was necessary, but left the question open as to whether the Army Bill proposed by Chancellor von Caprivi was the right means of attaining this object. Like father, like son. Count Herbert grumbled at the abandonment of the Protectionist system, at the conclusion of the commercial treaties, and the reduction of the import duties on corn, by which the Customs receipts had considerably decreased. He stormed at the Liberals, and made all sorts of allusions to their Republican tendencies. On the whole, the Count during his retirement seems neither to have learnt nor forgotten anything.

A CITIZEN of Mayence enjoys with the hero of "Mamma," in which Mrs. John Wood played so divertingly a few years ago at the Court Theatre, the strange distinction of having twice married, and each time had the same mother-in-law. More than that, the Mayence gentleman has twice married the same wife. The meaning of it is that after having obtained a divorce, he got tired of a solitary life, made it up with his ex-partner, and wedded her for the second time.

THE tombs discovered in the neighbourhood of Battipeglia near Salerno, and which are still the scene of much religious excitement on the part of the populations, who continue to bring money and gold ornaments to the priests, who show them a piece of volcanic tuff-stone, as an image of the Madonna, have been visited by some archæologists, who believe that they belong to the century before the advent of our Lord. A visitor reports having seen the reputed image of the Madonna, which he says is nothing but a small oblong piece of rough stone, with a protuberance at one side, which the people take to be the figure of the child. A pilgrimage to the place of some 10,000 persons is announced. They trust in this miraculously found Madonna to bring the much-needed rain.

A VIENNA correspondent telegraphs: During the reception at Court the other day the many hundreds of persons of distinction assembled had eyes only for the Empress. During a long evening she was the central figure in a brilliant pageant. Her appearance was certainly striking. Dressed entirely in dull black, with not a jewel or even jet to relieve the monotony of the deep mourning, she bore herself majestically. The face surrounded by ringlets looked young still, framed as it was in the laces of a broad collar that fell over fashionable puff sleeves. A veil of flowered guaze fell from the tresses that were set up like a tiara on the white brow. The old smile reappeared every moment, and the easy grace for which she was famous in the days when society saw more of her. She spoke to quite a hundred ladies in the course of the evening, and to two gentlemen, Cardinal Gruscha and old M. Koloman Tisza, with whom she kept up a lively conversation in Hungarian. The ladies and gentlemen of her suite were dressed in black also, and the widowed Crown Princess appeared in a black velvet dress, low and studded with diamonds. The Archduchess Marie Therese has definetely given up her rigdts of precedence to the Crown Princess, with whom she is on the best of terms.

TAORMINA, in Sicily, whither Admiral Markham, the second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, lately went for his health's sake, is becoming a favourite resting-place for tourists, and is much affected by naval officers stationed in or about Malta. Taormina, is about twenty miles from Catania, occupies a picturesque site on high ground amid surroundings rich in historical interest, and commands views which enthusiasts say are unsurpassed anywhere for beauty and variety.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in endeavouring to discover the real depth of the feeling, has interviewed a number of people, and obtained some very curious information. The declarations of one gentleman in particular were significant. Speaking of the agitation he said:—It is really a bomb rolled up in Foreign Office despatches, with which we hope to blow up the Ministry. But are you not afraid of blowing up someone else besides the Ministry?—That is very unlikely. The common man knows absolutely nothing about Phya Surisack, Bangkok, or Menam. Even our Deputies do not know the mountains of their own departments, as you saw by the discussion in the Chamber, on May 25, and the excitement which is now taking possession of all France will die away as soon as it has served its purpose and is notified by the Press. And are you not afraid of plunging the country into a war? Not at all. Foreign wars to us are what university duels are to Germans; they tend to keep the martial spirit of the people alive, and they further help to discover our future leaders when play becomes grim earnest.

ACCORDING to the *Times* correspondent, there are 400 British soldiers in hospital in Cairo. It is also stated that the courts and the police have once more come into conflict. The native Court of Appeal has condemned eight policemen to two years' imprisonment for shooting a notorious brigand who was making a third attempt to escape from his guards. The policemen acted under orders. "It is believed" (says the *Times* correspondent) "that political feeling played its part, and that the court went to an extreme in order to discredit the police, an entirely English department."

"Caveat emptor" would seem to be a useful motto to bear in mind when buying cycles no less than in buying horses. A correspondent of "Cassell's Saturday Journal" has been worming some of the secrets of the cycle trade from the manager of one of the largest manufactories in the North of England. A large number of machines are made expressly to be sold as second-hand. The great thing is to make it appear they are genuine bargains, and accordingly agents are appointed in all parts to sell them on commission from private houses. "Ladies in want of money must sacrifice perfectly new machine for one-fifth of original cost" young gentlemen going abroad will dispose of beautiful machines, with all the latest improvement cost 20*l.*; take 5*l.*" Others are "giving up riding," and so fourth. A machine for this market can be made for about 2*l.* 10*s.* The agents pay 4*l.* 10*s.* for them, and get what they can from 5*l.* to 10*l.* The profits therefore are sufficiently large in both cases. Sometimes old, worn-out machines are painted up, and made to look almost new to the eye. "I remember one such machine," said this too candid cycle maker, "that looked as good as new, but I heard the governor say he was deuced glad to see it round the first corner."

POONA NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

JUNE 17.

THE weather in Poona is cooling down after the heavy showers we are having, and a light pleasant breeze blows during a portion of the day. Following on the mournful event of Saturday week the station has been exceedingly quiet, several events of a social character having been postponed.

An anti-opium meeting was held a few days back to welcome Miss Sundrabai Powar, on her return from England, where she has been carrying on the anti-opium propaganda. The theatre in which the meeting was held was in the heart of the native town, the entrance being through a narrow archway between two shops. What would have happened had a fire broken out is too fearful to think of, as the building was crammed. Miss Powar cannot be said to be either a powerful or a brilliant speaker, and the contents of her speech added nothing new to the literature of the much-discussed opium question. She made a few points by attacking the Government and Anglo-Indian officials, which were well received by her audience judging from the flourishing of cart-wheel turbans which took place at each sally. Taken altogether the meeting was inexpressibly dull and uninteresting.

The Willard Company are repeating their chief Bombay successes up here, but the want of an efficient orchestra is a matter of regret both to the audience and the performers.

Hearing that a robbery case, in which one of the thieves had been shot in an encounter with the police, was to be investigated, I visited the court of a well-known Magistrate in the hope of gleaning some particulars. The worthy Magistrate, a kind and courteous gentleman, was at pains to provide seating accommodation, which with some trouble to himself he accomplished. The whole of the court's "district kit" was deposited in the "well," huge bales and bags and sticks, so the *tout ensemble* had the appearance of an undress rehearsal in the property-room of a travelling theatrical company. The preliminaries being settled the first witness, who turned out to be the complainant, was called. He was a feeble, bony old fellow, an excellent specimen witness for a famine commission, who put his hands together, and made the required affirmation in a way that would have convinced the most sceptical, as he was as incapable of perjury as the angel Gabriel. He had evidently run up no bills with fashionable tailors in his "gaum." He gave his evidence in a plain unvarnished manner, told how the armed robbers had dragged him from his hut, and not getting from him the information as to the best houses to rob, had entered his abode, and stripped some paltry ornaments of a female member of his family. The weapons which the robbers carried were displayed in court. Two formidable *lakris* bound with iron and a stick with a great sling attached (all high-class specimens of nut-crackers) and an old *talwar*, the sight of which brought back boyish recollections of the "Forty Thieves" pantomime, at Drury Lane Theatre. The next witness was a chief constable, an old man, with a grisly beard and determined mien. The beard apparently led the Sheristedar to inquire if he was a Mussulman, but responding in the negative he was allowed to stake his veracity on the arbitrary form of the divinity he believed in. He began his narrative as policemen all the world over have done with the popular formula of the Old Bailey or the "Cour de Cassation," "from information received" and told how a cultivator had seen some thieves in a wood and watched whither they were going. He narrated how he took his tiny police force and some villagers from his post to the hamlet expected to be attacked, how he had silently disposed his forces, and how they all "sat down" to wait. The two policemen who had encountered the thieves were next examined. They came into court pinned with their simple truthful eloquent story, evidently armed with the instructions that they were to stand perfectly erect with their feet in the form of a square. The younger of the two policemen got a little muddled under the searching fire of the Magistrate's interpolations, but materially his evidence was not shaken. Then came the informer, and for the first time during the proceedings the two prisoners, who looked as meek as mice, made a slight movement, and the first accused threw a glance full of hatred and scorn at the man as he passed in to be examined; a look which would have brought down the house in a transpontine theatre. The witness, who was evidently arrayed in the remains of an old carpet, gave his testimony lucidly: said how he had watched the thieves in the wood whilst he was cultivating his fields, and subsequently told the police the direction in which they had gone. To this last witness followed a young Maratha woman, plump and good-looking. At first she was extremely reticent, and made a somewhat qualified answer to the question about the nature of an oath, which might be compared with the remark of a negro on a similar occasion. "Do you know what an oath is?" said the interrogator? "Sir, I have driven mules for over twenty years!" but eventually the lady, who displayed a "box of ivories" that a princess might envy, was soon affirmed, and went on with her story. The astute police officer, anxious to fix some time as the one of the occurrence, tried the lady, but she knew nothing of time, and said so (happy being), but thought *it* was the middle of the darkness; the other witnesses had varied much in their horology. Asked what had happened to herself, she with a garrulity, which belongs only to the injured of her sex, rattled on so fast that the worthy Magistrate who was writing the substance of her remarks in English had to ask her to pull up, and she went through a part of her evidence, gesticulations, and all for his special delectation. The day was wearing on, and as the learned counsel for the defence said it "must be adjournment" we bowed our respects to the learned Magistrate, and his handsome, intelligent Sheristedar, and took our leave. The care and impartiality displayed by the Magistrate in hearing the case; the frankness and "ma-bap" air with which all the witnesses answered his questions, could not fail to be striking to any one accustomed to the scenes in English and French police-courts.

It was not hard to conjure up, whilst listening to the simple story of these villagers, a picture of their little hamlet, some miles from anywhere, with its one street, and a temple situate in the centre; the tintinnabulation ceasing in the temple as darkness came on, the evening puja over; and the tired cultivator creeping into his thatched and mud-walled hut, sinking down to sleep, while the still more weary "byle" in his shed at the back of the hut, having consumed the last morsel of his scanty evening meal dropping off to sleep, and man and beast buried in that peaceful slumber which is nature's guerdon for hard work, and dreaming, if they dream at all—of an elysium where no cheerless dawn awakes them to a livelong day of unremitting toil; being suddenly aroused by the sound of shots and the shrieks of women. The case was adjourned.

I attended the inspection of gharries plying for hire in Poona on Saturday. The vehicles and horses alike came in for the searching investigation of the District Suprintendent of Police, and his assistants, and many were the rejections—horse too thin—gharry not in good order—&c., &c. Why, if the Bombay ramshackle ticca gharries, with their broken down backs and inexperienced drivers were compelled to tear round and show their form in the fashion of the Poona vehicles, and were rejected for the same causes as a number of Poona vehicles were put back, there would be little left to travel in about Bombay but tram-cars.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. steamer Massilia, with the English mails of the 9th instant, left Aden, at 7 p. m. on Monday. She left London on June 1, Brindisi on the 11th, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Saturday, with the following passengers:—

From London.—Lieut C G Robson, Miss Robson, Mr Hargreaves, Mr A G Watson, Capt Hon D G Mootham, Mr Harrington, and Mr A H C McCarthy.

From Brindisi.—Mr Frank Whitney, Mr W Harvey, Mr C Moberley, Mr E O Wilsey, Mr K H Stephen, Mr R B Buckley, Capt W F G Wadeson, Mr C R Wilson, Rev J Watt, Mr J C Anderson, Mr D N Reid, Capt and Mrs S G Radcliffe, Mr D N Mallik.

For Madras (via Bombay)—Mr and Mrs J H Webster, Miss Webster, Lieut A P D C Stuart, Mr C St John, Mr R Morris.

For Bangalore (via Bombay).—Mrs P H Benson and child, Miss McHutchin.

FOUR booking clerks on the North-Western Railway have been placed under arrest for defrauding the railway by issuing the same tickets over and over again. Two are residents of Hyderabad, the third is a Punjabi, and the fourth a Kutchi.

THE notoriously insanitary condition of the Kalka Simla cart-road, says the Lahore paper, is now engaging the attention of the Deputy Commissioner and Rai Daulat Ram, the Superintendent of Mail and Post Offices of the Simla division. There is no system of sanitation in force on the 58 miles of road, and even the roadside streams, the only source of drinking water for hundreds of travellers, run totally unprotected and open to all kinds of contamination. It is just as well to profit without further delay by the recent experience at mile 7, or the next outbreak of epidemic cholera may make its appearance considerably closer to Simla.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

THE rain still continues to fall unceasingly in Bombay and the wind is blowing high. On Monday night and throughout yesterday it poured very heavily and caused some damage to property. The rainfall registered yesterday at Byculla was over six inches, the highest record of rainfall during a single day of this season. The total rainfall of the season is nearly twenty-four inches, showing an increase of sixteen inches to the rainfall of last year up to date. On Monday night several lamps on the Parel Road and Cammatipura were blown out by the wind and a number of trees carried away by the force of the gale. Fortunately no serious damage has yet been done. A cocoanut tree was blown down yesterday, at Girgaum Road. The roof of a stable belonging to Dr. Hormasji L. Bottlewalla, at Cleveland Bunder, was blown off at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 25. A cocoanut tree, one beetle-nut tree, and one mango tree were up-rooted, on Monday evening, at the Mahim Bazaar Road. Two gas lamps at the Tram Terminus Parel Road were blown out by the gusts of the wind at midnight on Monday. Gas lamps from No. 2717 to 2721 at Centre Road Cammatipoora, were blown out at 12 o'clock midnight, on Monday. A large tree on the Esplanade Road, near the Gymkhana, was uprooted.

During the gale on Monday afternoon, about one hundred teak-logs, belonging to the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, which were being floated ashore from the steamer Merida in the harbour, broke adrift in small rafts of from ten to fifteen pieces each, and floated down the harbour. Some of the rafts returned with the ebb tide and were recovered, whilst others have presumably floated down the coast. The boat towing the raft had her sail split and after a few hours tossing about, ultimately sank. The crew took refuge on the rafts until they found them unmanageable when they swam ashore leaving the timber to the mercy of the wind and waves.

Damodhur Narayan and Marooti Luximon, fishermen, were out fishing in a toni, on Monday evening, in the harbour, when a very large fish was caught on the line, which they tried to get into the toni, but owing to its size and struggling, the toni was capsized and the fishing line carried away. Both the fishermen were picked up by Oomerji Cassumjee and brought ashore in his toni. The fishermen's toni foundered and was not recovered.

The Hall Line s. s. Bracksome Hall, which arrived in the harbour on Monday last from Liverpool, experienced strong monsoon with heavy sea and hard squalls of wind and rain. The Anchor Line s. s. Australia, which arrived from Liverpool, experienced S.-W. monsoon. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Karagola, from Karachi, experienced heavy S.-W. swell and strong monsoon. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Amphitrite from Trieste, experienced strong S.-W. monsoon and heavy sea. The barque Golden Fleece which arrived yesterday from Kurrachee experienced hard squall, rain with thunder and lightning.

DEFACING POSTAGE STAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems to me that the public voice ought to hasten to confirm the eminently sensible and practical resolution passed by the Bombay Corporation in reply to the letter of the Director-General of Post Offices, asking for an expression of their views on the question. Whilst there can be no doubt that the irregular and indiscriminate defacing of postage stamps, specially by rubber stamps does interfere with and hinder the proper checking necessary to ensure their genuineness, it is equally clear that to prohibit defacing altogether is likely very much to increase the practice of thieving of postage stamps by servants, sepoys, and even by postal peons. That this practice prevails, may be in a limited way, at present is well-known, and the only check in it, is defacing the stamp before sending your letter to the post, or taking them to the post yourself. The latter course is not always convenient or practicable, hence the former method has now come to be universally adopted, and it seems to me it is only right and proper to allow the leter-writing public to continue defacing stamps, provided, of course, it is done so as not to operate as an aid to fraud practised in the postal revenue. The simplest way of defacing a postage stamp and one not open to the objections put forward by the Post Office, is to avoid placing figures and letters of any kind on the stamp, but merely to score one line across the stamp after it has been affixed to the envelope. There could be no objection from the Post Office view-point to this course, whilst it will undoubtedly diminish the temptation of pilfering stamps on their way to the post, a temptation which, I venture to say, will become irresistible if no defacing is allowed. An undefaced stamp would find a ready sale; whereas ordinarily it would be difficult to dispose of stamps that are so defaced, and herein lies the protection to the letter-writer which no whim of the Post Office ought to be allowed to deprive him of. A defaced stamp becomes for practical purposes non-negotiable so to speak; and the man who carries it to the post soon finds out that it is not worth transposing it to his pocket from off the cover. In short the game would not be worth there game.

Whilst about this matter, I think it desirable to remind the Post Office authorities, that the way in which they deface stamps by what are called "post-mark" is open to much improvement. At present you often find the "post-mark" so badly or so slightly put on that it is difficult to make out the date or the place of posting or delivery; it is either blurred or smudged over, or it is only half on and so quite illegible. It also often happens that one post-mark is stamped right over another so as to render both hieroglyphs, such as even special study would fail to decipher. These post-marks may not be of general value or interest, but they are of great practical value in a court of law, and it is from this point of view that I would suggest that the *post marks* be so placed as to be always clearly and readily readable.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 20. CIVIS.

SECOND-CLASS STEAMER SALOONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last month I read of the arrival of an outward-bound English mail-steamer at the port at which I

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been field, during the week ending 10th June 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Mir Sultan Mohidin, Tahsildar of Madura, for "Sultan Bucket and Water-lift," John Julius Adler, Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, for an improved dust shield for railway axle-boxes, having for its essential object the provision of a dust guard which will automatically adjust itself and maintain a dust-tight and oilretaining closure at the bottom of the axle. George Earl Church, Civil Engineer, of Dashwood House, London, England, and George Watson Ettenger, Mechanical Engineer, of 12, Church Street, Barrow-in-Furness, England, for improvements in buffing and drawgear for railway wagons and carriages. George Earl Church, Civil Engineer, of Dashwood House, London, England, and George Watson Ettenger, Mechanical Engineer, of 12, Church Street, Barrow-in-Furness, England, for improvements in Brake apparatus for Railway waggons and carriages. George Earl Church, Civil Engineer, of Dashwood House, London, England and George Watson Ettenger, Mechanical Engineer, of 12 Church Street, Barrow-in-Furness, England, for improvements in the frames of bogie trucks for railway wagons and carriages, George Earl Church, Civil Engineer, of Dashwood House, London, England, and George Watson Ettenger, Mechanical Engineer, of 12, Church Street, Barrow-in-Furness, England, for improvements in the Construction of Metallic under-frames of railway carriages and wagons, William Bridgewater, Engineer, and Henry O'Connor Bridgewater, Boot Manufacturer, of Aylestone Park, Leicester, in the County of Leicester, England, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for improvements in, or relating to, the working of punkhas. Francis Beddy, lately a Captain in her Majesty's Army and now residing in Sydney in the Colony of New South Wales, Australia, for improvements in voltaic cells.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act :—P. Donaldson, Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, residing at the Presidency Jail quarters, for a hygienic latrine for natives of India. (Filed 27th February 1893.) ; Alfred Horatio Bell Sharpe, Engineer. 32, Foss Bank, Lincoln, in the County of Lincolnshire, England, for combined steam-boilers and air-heaters for tea-drying and other drying purposes. (Filed 5th June 1893.) ; John William Fawcett of Gooder Lane, Rastrick. in the County of York, England, Engineer's Fitter, and Earnest Jones, of Whitcliffe Cleckheaton, in the County aforesaid, Wire Card Nailer, for improvements in appliances for securing card clothing to the flats of flat carding engines. (Filed 1st June 1893.)—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other vegatable substances or other material. (Filed 7th June 1893.) ; Joseph Birdus Smith Booth, of 184, Cornbrook Street, Brooks, Bar, Electrical Engineer, and Ernest James Falconer, of 67, Higher Ardwick, Electrical Engineer, both of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in telephones. (Filed 7th June 1893.) ; Herbert Alfred Lucas Barry, of Stanley House, London Road, Forest Hill, in the County of Kent, England, Engineer, for an improved drill brace. (Filed 1st June 1893.)

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuence of exclusive privilege during the period, 27th January 1894 to 26th January 1895, in respect of the under-mentioned invention :—Samuel Telford Dutton, of Marl Bank in the City of Worcester, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in locking and unlocking points and signals and detecting the position and movement of points on railways, which improvements are also applicable to the locking and unlocking of turntables, gates, and other structures and things appertaining to railways.

BRITISH WORKMEN IN BELFAST.

ON the 22nd May a deputation of 200 Liberal working men arrived in Belfast from Newcastle-on-Tyne to investigate the Home Rule question for themselves. They were nearly all constituents of Mr. John Morley, and their expenses, I understand, are being paid by two English "Unionists," who thought that a visit to Belfast was sufficient to make any English workman a convert to coercion. The delegates are being entertained by local "Unionists." They will return home to-morrow night. They all wear white rosettes, emblematical, they say, of the purity of their intentions. At the station they were met by Tory officials, and also by representatives of the Belfast National Federation, who welcomed them to Belfast, and invited them to attend a meeting of the Federation and also to avail themselves of the proffered services of the Nationalists in showing them round and putting the facts of the situation before them. The delegates consented to attend the meeting, and immediately the Federation issued posters calling on the Nationalists to give the Englishmen a hearty welcome in St. Mary's Hall. After leaving the station the delegates were entertained at breakfast in the Exhibition Hall by the "Unionists." After this they were addressed by some of the party leaders. Some of the delegates also spoke, and at the mention of Mr. John Morley's name the cheers which shook the building made the faces of the Ulstermen look pale. The delegates visited a number of public works and paraded the city during the day. Many of them left the Orangemen and took up with the Nationalists. Some of the delegates who visited Queen's Island shipyard said that the "workmen" would only be "corner boys" in Newcastle. One of them asked a number of the Island men why it was that they did not agree with the rest of their countrymen. "They were not Irishmen at all" replied the Islanders' spokesman, "but the descendants of the English and Scotchmen that were planted here." "Then why don't you go back to England and Scotland since you can't live in peace here?" rejoined the delegate. The delegates are all intelligent, respectable workmen, and most anxious to learn the truth. The Nationalists got up a hurriedly composed leaflet for the delegates, showing the way in which the Roman Catholic minority is treated in Belfast, and pointing out that the Roman Catholics are in a majority of 80,000 in Ulster, exclusive of Belfast, and that at the last general election the number of votes polled for Home Rule in the contested Ulster constituencies were 16,000 in excess of those polled for the Coercionists.

The meeting of Nationalists to welcome the English delegates from Newcastle was crowded and enthusiastic. Mr. M. M'Cartan, M.P., presided, and there were about 150 of the delegates present. Resolutions expressing confidence in the Liberal party, and welcoming the delegates as the constituents of Mr. John Morley, were carried with enthusiasm, and the meeting was addressed by a number of the delegates, including Councillor Henderson. Home Rule songs were sung by the delegates and the rest of the audience. The delegates who spoke said it would take something more than they had yet seen to change them from being Home Rulers. They expressed themselves ready to hear both sides, and said that when they returned to England they would issue a statement of their opinions which would materially benefit the side they were on. A further batch of 200 delegates from English constituencies where the polling was close at the general election is coming here in a few days. The local Unionists were rather annoyed at the prompt action of the Federationists in dealing with the delegation.

At the annual meeting of the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna, when the Archduke Rainer was in the chair, the chief subject reported upon, says a correspondent, was the plan of a society to consist of all the academies of science in the world for the purpose of avoiding double work, of making scientific undertakings which would be otherwise impossible, and for supporting each other in the solution of difficult problems. The plan originated with Dr. Mommsen, and promised to be realised satisfactorily. But the Academy of Berlin declared that unless the society were limited to academies that used the German tongue, it could not agree to it, as it did not know how far such a plan might lead. Probably, the fear of having to join France even in a scientific undertaking scared the Berlin Academy. The Archduke now expressed the hope that at no very distant period the plan might still be realised, since the scientific world was a world by itself, and need not heed the passions which moved humanity in general. The Austrian Academy will, therefore, do all in its power to form a society of academies, hoping that in time the nations and States will all join it, and prove that in science, at least, it is possible to have common aims and common interest.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

LIFE AND HABITS OF THE SEAL.

A PROPOS of the sealing enquiry now proceeding the Hon. B. F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the United States Navy, in the *North American Review*, writes: The islands of St. Paul and St. George in Behring Sea, known as the Pribyloff Islands, are a part of the Alaska purchase from Russia in 1867. These islands are the only places inhabited by the seal in the Alaskan territory. Across Behring Sea, near the Siberian coast, and distant 750 miles due west from the Pribyloff Islands, are the Commander Islands, belonging to Russia, which are also inhabited by seals. No other seal colony of any size exists in the North Pacific. The two herds inhabiting these widely separated groups of islands never mingle with each other on land or in the water adjacent to the islands, but each herd maintains, and always has maintained, its separate and distinct existence. There is no record of the killing of a seal belonging to the Commander Islands upon the isles of Pribyloff. The members of the two herds are readily distinguished by their skins, that of the American seal being of finer quality, and worth about 25 per cent. more in the market. The difference is well established and fully recognised, although its cause has never been ascertained. But, whatever the cause, it must have operated for many generations to produce the marked difference in the animals, which is conclusive evidence of the absolute separation of the two herds, and it serves to identify members of each herd beyond possible question. Why the American seal should have selected these two remote islands for its home, *and no other*, is not positively known. Delighting in fog, but unable to endure ice or sun, the animals have doubtless been influenced in their choice by the fact that the islands are almost continuously enveloped in fog from May to November; that they are free from ice during the breeding season; that a large portion of their surface is covered by ledges of smooth, bare rock; and that their shores consist of gentle slopes, giving easy access from the water and making a beach on which the young can live while learning to swim. The American seal has never been known to breed on any other land, and they occupy these islands for about eight months each year.

The fur seal is *sui generis*. It is a warm-blooded, highly organised animal, classified with bears, dogs, cats, and other carnivorous mammals. It is essentially a land animal. It can and does at times live in the water, but it is not a fish, and has none of the characteristics of the fish. Among fishes it is most nearly allied to the whale, which also belongs to the family of mammalia; but, unlike the whale, which is begotten, born, and reared in the water, and which perishes when removed from its native element, the seal is begotten, born, and reared on land, and, but for its life on the land, the species would become extinct. This period of land habitation lasts from six to eight months continuously. During this time the seals only visit the sea for short periods for food. Some of them do not leave the island at all even for this purpose. The seal may, therefore, be accurately described as a land animal whose food is found in the sea. Summer is the breeding season of the seal. The animals are then at their home on the islands. Here procreation takes place. The period of gestation is between eleven and twelve months, during the second half of which the herds are at sea. The approach of its completion finds the mothers again returning to the islands, ready to give birth to their young as soon as they reach their summer home. Shortly after the birth, and while still nursing their offspring, they again become pregnant with the young that will be born in the following season, and this process of reproduction goes on year after year with unvarying regularity.

During the winter months the seals of the Pribyloff Islands, male and female, old and young, make an annual excursion into the North Pacific Ocean south of Behring Sea, and from this point they disperse widely to the south and east. Neither the extent nor cause of this annual dispersion is known. But we know that it takes place each winter, and lasts until the late spring. Then the scattered animals, by an unerring instinct, converge from all directions, and, gathering in one vast herd in the waters of the North Pacific south of the Aleutian Islands, pass through the straits between these islands and make their way together to the Pribyloffs. In this annual return of the herds to the northward the older bulls assume the lead and reach the islands about May 5. As they arrive they choose their positions on the rookeries, and there await the coming of their mates. The cows, heavy with young, follow them closely, the first arriving about June 10, and by the middle of July the entire herd has reassembled on the islands. In company with the well-grown bulls and cows come the younger animals, the product of the herd during the past six years. The males do not reach maturity until six or seven years of age, and these young males together with the yearling females, take up their abode by themselves on what are known as the "hauling grounds," quite apart from the rookeries or breeding-places. None of the young males are allowed by their elders to come upon the rookeries until they are fully matured, and not even then, except they are able to overcome in single combat some old bull, whose powers have been weakened by age. They must conquer their places, and with all alike, old and young the warfare of the rookeries means the survival of the fittest. For about four months the young seal is nursed, receiving nothing but its mother's milk, which it takes once every two or three days, and remains wholly on the land. The young seal cannot swim, and if thrown into the water would drown—a strong confirmation of the fact that it is by nature a land animal. It begins to play in the surf when about two months old, and at the end of four months it has progressed sufficiently to seek its own food, but for a considerable time it remains a clumsy swimmer. Except the full-grown bulls (which can go a long time without food) and the nursing young, all the seals feed in the sea during their residence on land. It is a perpetual coming and going. How far they go is not definitely known; but as they can, after a year or two swim from ten to twelve miles an hour, and as the mother seal is often away from one to two days, it is certain that they swim off as far as a hundered miles in search of food. Compelled to find food not only for themselves but for their nursing young, the mothers go into the sea far oftener than the other seals, and are, therefore, most exposed to the attacks of poachers.

The seal rookeries on the Pribyloff Islands are the largest in the world. Here the business of breeding, raising, selecting the male seals for slaughter at the age and season when the fur is most valuable; of curing, preserving, shipping, and marketing the skins has been carried on for nearly ninety years. This Government, soon after acquiring possession, assumed, by an express statute, the control and conduct of the business, the Treasury Department being empowered to prescribe the number, age, and sex of the seals that may be slaughtered. At the annual round-up, which lasts from June to October, the young males of from two to five years, which are still immature for breeding purposes, and hence known as bachelors, are selected for slaughter. At this age their fur is at its best, and brings the highest price in the market. During part of the months of August and September, however, the fur temporarily deteriorates, and no seals are slaughtered. No females are allowed to be killed upon the islands. All are preserved for the increase of the herd, for it is upon them that the increase mainly depends. The cow bears but one calf a year, while the bull, as a rule, serves as many as fifteen cows in a season, and may serve as many as twenty or thirty. The killing of one female means the cutting off of one young seal a year from the natural increase of the herd during the natural term of the mother's life; while the killing of fourteen out of every fifteen males would involve no diminution of the annual increase. The seals selected for slaughter are killed in the open field with clubs, and the thousands of their companions in the immediate presence of whom the work is done make no effort to run away. The United States could thus, in a single season, destroy every one of the seals on the islands. The industry, as conducted by the Government, is a source of great profit. Its successful prosecution requires large capital and great energy and skill. If the seal herds can be preserved for the next century under the conditions that existed down to 1885, it is a low estimate to place the value of these two islands at thirty millions of dollars. With the seal exterminated, they are of no value whatever.

A LONG-DISTANCE walk from Berlin to Vienna began the other day, when, says a Correspondent, fifteen competitors started. The distance to be traversed is about 360 miles. Among those who started, was the so-called "Nature" man who is known in Berlin for his long black hair and ascetic features. He wore nothing but a jacket, trousers, and shoes, having neither shirt nor stockings. He held his hat in his hand. His provisions he carried in a small bag, slung round his shoulders. Two other vegetarians appeared in a similar costume. One of them wore sandals. Their provisions consisted of fresh fruit, nuts, and dates. The lightest competitor is a printer, who weighed only 109lb. The walkers are accompanied by members of the committee on tricycles.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

UNPOPULARITY OF ENGLAND IN TURKEY.

THE *Daily News* correspondent writing from Constantinople on May 23, said:—England at the present moment is regarded with less favour than any other European Power. This hostile feeling is not of recent growth, although during the last two years it has been especially marked. It began with the disappointment that England did not make war against Russia after the fall of Plevna. So certain had the Turkish official class become in consequence of the Jingo utterances in England that she meant to fight rather than see Turkey lose any portion of territory, that a violent revulsion of feeling commenced. When Mr. Goschen was Ambassador England had already come to be looked upon with as little favour as at present. We were rather more favourably regarded just before the drafting of the Wolff Convention, but since the almost contemptuous refusal of Lord Salisbury to re-open negotiations in reference to Egypt on the basis of that Convention, English influence here has not recovered favour with the Porte. Such loss of favour is of course Turkey's loss rather than England's. After all, as one of the ablest of our Ambassadors described the situation here a few years ago, if England should desire Turkish influence, she can obtain it at any time by lifting her finger. Already some of the more intelligent Turks are noting that while England is not putting herself out of the way to be regarded with favour by Turkey, it is because she has no favour to ask from her, and does not attach the slightest political importance to the distribution the Sultan may choose to make of the newly proposed railways. While the highest influence has been used to assist the Germans to obtain concessions, and while the French Ambassador obtained a promise of a concession as compensation for the parcelling out of Asia Minor by the Germans, the English Government has contented itself simply with demanding justice for the concessionaires who were forcibly evicted from the Haidai Pacha and Angora Railway in order that it might be handed over to the Germans, and with otherwise protecting English interests involved in connection with other railways in Turkey, of which the shares are held by Englishmen.

The principal causes which now operate to make England be regarded with litte favour are—first, our presence in Egypt; and second, the interest expressed in England on the Armenian question. A mistake seems to be generally made in England as to the main reason why the English occupation in Egypt causes intense irritation to the Turks. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt states that fifteen years ago the Sultan's name as a source of moral authority was almost dead in Egypt. He might have gone further, and have stated that hardly more attention was given in Turkey to Egypt than to Algiers. Ismail had obtained a firman allowing him to change the order of succession from the Mohammedan method to that prevailing among European sovereigns, and it seemed to be generally understood that Egypt under foreign control, financial, juridical, and other, was free to go her own way, so long as the suzerainty of the Sultan was recognised. When an English expedition landed in Egypt, Turkey did not feel sufficient interest in that country to send troops, the negotiations, conducted by Lord Dufferin, broke down, notwithstanding that Baker Pacha, then in the employ of the Sultan, strenuously urged the Porte to accept the English proposals, and expressed his belief, both at the Porte and the Palace with the utmost persistency and energy that if Turkish troops were not sent Egypt would be lost to Turkey. Egypt as a country forming a State tributary to the Sultan is not of itself of sufficient importance to have created the anxiety, not to say soreness, to which the English occupation gives rise. The reason must be looked for elsewhere, and is to be found in the influence which such occupation is believed, rightly or wrongly, to have upon the people of Arabia, and the danger which it causes to the Sultan's authority as Caliph. It should never be forgotten when considering the relations of Turkey and Egypt that the Sultan is Pope and Emperor at once, that the first office is at least as highly valued as the second, that Arabia containing the holy places of Islam the attitude of its people is of great interest to the reigning Sultan. For many years past the Arabs have been disaffected. Turkish rule in the interior of Arabia is practically non-existent, and where Turkish troops are stationed their influence only covers the ground on which they are encamped. During many years there have been periodical risings in Arabia. But this chronic disaffection has become more widespread during the last eight or nine years. At the same time thousands of Moslem pilgrims to Mecca from India have compared the condition of administration, as they see it in Arabia with that which exists in India, and expressed their opinion freely to their co-religionists. The result is that throughout Arabia there is a strong feeling in favour of English rule. Persons who meet travellers who come from Arabia here, appear to be much impressed by the existence of this anti-Turkish and pro-English sentiment. The proposal has been often made to declare the Sheriff of Mecca Caliph, and if England had given the least encouragement to the proposal it would have been carried out. Probably the annals of the India Office would show that considerable efforts had been made for some years past not to discourage merely, but to discountenance any attempt of the kind. The idea, however, has not been abandoned by many leading Arabs. The leading advisers of his Majesty must know quite well how widespread is the discontent among the Emirs in Arabia and among the population generally, and how the disaffected look more and more to England, and hope indeed to establish an independent Arabia under English protection. But they probably know nothing of the steps which have been taken to cool the ardour of those who wish to throw off their allegiance to the present Caliph. On the contrary, they have framed a theory that our occupation of Egyyt is part of a plan which includes all Arabia, and implies an attack on the Sultan as Caliph. Reports have been circulated of English emissaries throughout Arabia, of the tribes having been supplied through Aden with rifles and other arms, and of money having been furnished lavishly to encourage rebellion. The rumours go to even greater lengths still. It is probably true that the part which England has had to play in Egypt, at Suakim and elsewhere on the Red Sea, has accentuated the pro-English sentiment among the Arabs, and has led them to believe that the time is drawing near when they will be allowed to throw off the Turkish yoke. In other words, the occupation of Egypt has reacted against the Sultan's authority in Arabia, and has thus touched Turkish susceptibility in its most tender part. This indirect effect of the occupation has far more to do with the soreness of which England has been the object than the occupation itself. If it were recognised that England has deliberately refused to make use of the powerful weapon which is thus ready to her hand at any moment, the hostility to everything English shown here during the last ten years would cease. So long, however, as the impression remains that England had designs of some kind or another upon Arabia, so long will Turkish irritation against England continue. It would probably be quite useless to argue against this belief. The anti-Turkish sentiment exists in Arabia and has increased since the occupation of Egypt. No other explanation than that of English interference is so ready at hand. The facts remain, and the bad impression must be endured. Of course the recent attempts of the young Khedive aggravated the situation, because the shock of their failure was sure to run rapidly throughout Arabia,

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THE week's season report of the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks :—"Weather unsettled with heavy falls of rain in eight districts. Preparation of land for autumn sowings continues. Rice planting commenced in Chanda and Bilaspur, and progressing in Sambalpur. A flight of locusts passed over Damoh, but did no damage. Prices falling slightly in Betul, while in Chanda they have risen, elsewhere steady."

A CONSTANTINOPLE correspondent, pointing out that the policy of the Turkish Government is to have silence kept on all points on which expression would be unfavourable to the Porte, gives some illustrations. The local newspapers are forbidden to mention any of the troubles in Armenia, and in fact have never inserted a word on the subject. The very name Armenia is not allowed to be used. No telegrams on the subject are permitted to be sent from Turkey. The leading newspapers of Western Europe are carefully examined in London and other capitals on the day of their issue, and telegraphic instructions are sent to forbid their delivery if they contain statements disagreeable to the Porte. In France many newspapers have been subsidised. Persons who can get letters into Western newspapers are employed to contradict unpleasant statements, and their contradictions are usually the wildest of rubbish. So far, however, adds the correspondent, from this policy being in the interests of the Porte, I believe that even in Turkey it is directly the reverse. The system of enforcing silence succeeds in giving birth to the most exaggerated rumours, which are far more widespread and generally believed than they would be if the conductor of an ordinary newspaper had permission to publish what he knew to be true.

A LADY'S ADVENTURES IN TIBET.

A CHUNGKING correspondent of the *North China Gazette* writing on May 26, says :—Miss Annie Taylor, of the China Inland Mission, passed through here to-day on her way home from Tibetan voyagings which have extended over nearly a year, the greater and most difficult portion of her journey, however, having been made in the depth of winter. Her stay here was so short that only the heads of her marvellous adventures could be told, but it is to be hoped that the Shanghai community will not lose the opportunity of learning from Miss Taylor's most expressive lips what a woman is capable of and has accomplished. If you can persuade her to give an address under the auspices of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, that body will have a paper to print of more thrilling interest than anything that has yet appeared in its *Journal* since its foundation.

HER PERILS.

Miss Taylor, in addition to the suffering inevitable in a country so bare of food and shelter as is Tibet, and in a climate where the strongest often succumb, had her existence further imperilled by the treachery and cruelty of her Chinese servant, and was only saved on more than one occasion from being murdered by the interposition of the more chivalrous Tibetans; and then, nothing but the most undaunted resolution coupled with a coolness and nerve, as astonishing as it is admirable, saved her from perishing a victim to such cold and hunger as it seemed incredible a frail woman should have survived.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

Miss Taylor is a medium-sized woman of Saxon build with brilliant brown eyes, the complexion of a traveller, and the air of one who has suffered much. Her bearing, her bright eyes and animated expression, show her to be a woman of resource and imagination, and in seeing her lively manner, notwithstanding her present weak state of health, one begins to understand the influence she was able to exercise over the savage peoples amongst whom she has been travelling alone with her life in her hand. She is full of enthusiasm for the civilisation and conversion of the Tibetans, which she hopes to communicate to the people of England, and this we have no doubt she will fully succeed in doing. Miss Taylor is, we are told, the daughter of a gentleman of means engaged in business in London, and with a luxurious home in the Cromwell Road.

LHASSA NEARLY REACHED.

She has just performed a feat which rivals in adventure, while in difficulties overcome it excels, the travels of even Captain Bower and Mr. Rockhill. Alone with the help of one Christian Tibetan whom she brought with her form Darjeeling she has penetrated to within three days of Lhassa, and returned alive to tell the tale. But for the abominable treachery of a Mahommedan Chinese whom she engaged in Kansu, there seems little doubt that she would have arrived in Lhassa itself. Miss Taylor says that she first attempted to enter Tibet from the Indian side in 1887. Sikkim was not English then, and orders were given that no one should serve her. So though she had plenty of money she could buy nothing, and was often very hungry. Then she got fever, and had no appetite. But after quinine her appetite returned, till she did not know which was worse, fever or hunger. Twice attempts were made to poison her, and for ten months she never saw another European.

TIBETAN GALLANTRY.

Then she decided to try to get in from China, and after spending about a year on the frontier living very quietly, not going out, but constantly receiving Tibetans in her house, she received various offers of convoys to Lhassa. Before crossing the frontier, about which she had no trouble, she unhappily engaged a Chinaman, whose Tibetan name was Noga. She had two tents, four servants, and tried to get ten really good horses by promising to give them at the journey' end to Noga. But all through, her difficulties about horses seem to have been endless. One of her first serious adventures was being attacked by a band of brigands with white fur coats, leading each a spare horse. Two were killed, eight wounded, and five out of her horses killed, besides much property lost. But a Lama called out to the robbers. "They are women! All women!" so she was not pursued. Amongst Mongols and Tibetans it is esteemed a dreadful thing to strike a woman, so that all women go about unarmed although every man carries weapons. As Miss Taylor says, by the Tibetan religion it is forbidden to take life whether a flea's, a sheep's, or a man's. The consequence of which seems to be that all are alike lightly esteemed.

CONVENIENT SUPERSTITION.

On the 28th of September, the party crossed the Yellow River, there very narrow and dangerous, on yak skins blown out, with hurdles laid upon them, and drawn by horses. These rafts are awash all the time, and the water was ice-cold. They then found themselves in the very large Golok district, peopled entirely by robbers. But the Goloks never rob within their own territory. Travellers in making contracts in Tibet always have to agree to pay for a yak, or horse, if it die, or get stolen on a journey, but not if it be stolen by the Goloks. Their chieftain is a woman, and laws are strictly observed in her domains, *and no bribes taken*. The Goloks relate how five Russians came to travel through the country; and they themselves went out to attack them 500 strong, but could kill none, though 12 of themselves were killed. Then came one traveller alone with a tin box. They all wanted that tin box, and still continue to reproach one another that they did not take it, but their belief was that on opening it an army of soldiers would come out, and they thought the same with regard to Miss Taylor's two cases of chests of drawers, besides many other fabulous tales about her.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE HINDRANCES.

At that time it was so cold that touching a knife made the skin come off and one of her servants lay dying, and as he was a Mahomedan had to be washed before he died, nearly an impossibility. But it was managed somehow, naturally hastening the man's end and then the difficulty was how to bury him. But they found a piece of swampy ground, and as it was still early in the winter it was possible to move a few sods there. So they covered him up, but not before the wolves were all howling round. She then went on to Sogiaka, and saw 500 of the men there go out on a freebooting excursion. They think this quite a right thing to do, although small thefts are severely punished among them. She then crossed the Drichu which she thought was possibly the Yangtze passed Gala with its houses all set against the hill, the roof of the one house serving as the tarrace of the one behind and described how the people there use nothing to enrich the ground, nor even remove the stones but just plant barley every other year, leaving the ground to be refreshed by the sun between whiles. But by far the larger number of Tibetans live in tents. In every way people sought to prevent her from entering the Lhassa district by telling her of fighting going on, but she found that an arrangement had been come to that travellers should not be interfered with. It was here, however, Noga after repeated acts of insubordination, began to use violence to her, and at last tried to draw his sword. It was the Tibetants who protected her against her own Chinese servant, and saying there was no Chief there able to protect her, sent her on under an escort. "Whether a foreigner or not you are a woman," said the Tibetans.

TIBETAN FRIENDLINESS.

Miss Taylor's hardships would require a volume. For three days they lost their road; they had no tent. That and every comfort had to be sold, her servant having taken everything he could from her before he left her. When on the 24th of December they found the road again, they just hid away in the hills for the whole of Christmas day for rest. During all this part of the journey her sufferings from the rarity of the air were very great; palpitations, gasping, inability to digest their barley food. Of even that they had so little. Noga spread a report that Miss Taylor was travelling with a belt of gold and jewels round her waist. And she had to travel by night, finding the cold beyond what any one could imagine who had not felt it. Tea froze as soon as poured out, and for three nights they were only too thankful to find refuge in a cave with just room for them to lie down, half suffocated by smoke, so as to obtain a little heat. On the 31st of December, they crossed the Drichu into the Lhassa district, but had to stop near Najuca within three days' journey of Lhassa owing to Noga having gone before making a great merit of revealing that it was a foreigner coming. A military chief arrived from Lhassa, very gorgeous in his clothing, and at first rough, then friendly, and indignant with the Chinaman's treachery. There was a sort of trial. And none who can should miss hearing from this heroic woman's own lips how she stood out for her dignity as an English woman till in the end she not only won respect from all, but convinced them of the truth of her story, thereby saving the lives of her two Tibetan servants, who the Chinaman had tried to make out were treacherously leading her into Tibet. The Chiefs told her as far as they were concerned she could go on to Lhassa, but they would lose their lives if she did, and they gave her an official and nine soldiers to protect her against the Chinaman, beside supplying her most pressing necessities. Everywhere she found the Tibetans express liking for the English. They had been especially struck by the prisoners in the Sikkim war being kept alive, well fed, and actually supplied with money to go home with. So that there seems a little fear, lest should there be another war the whole people would seek to be taken prisoners. On the return journey the horses, which in winter have to be fed with goats' flesh, tea, butter and cheese, suffered so from hunger they were always tumbling down, until Miss Taylor joined herself on to a yak caravan, and 200 yaks made a way for them through 20 feet of snow. It was on the 22nd of January Miss Taylor left the Lhassa district of Tibet, and on the 12th April she reached Tachienlu after hardships such as it seems hardly credible a woman should have surmounted. In Tibet she was always called Annia, the name for their women religious teachers, and to look more like one had all her hair cut off. It seems in Tibet these are the girls, who are mothers of children by the various visitors at their fathers' houses,—these children belong to the girls' fathers, and are found very useful. These are the wives of often more than one husband, generally two brothers having the same wife, and so on, and these are the Annias. There is no girl infanticide in Tibet as in China, and more men becoming Lamas than women. Annias, what we call the surplus women, become girls' mothers living on in their fathers' houses Truth seems to be a virtue unknown among the Tibetans. But whether because of their vices or their virtues Miss Taylor has returned with her heart as much set as ever upon carrying the Gospel of Glad Tidings to this people who, if they do wrong, yet at all events, as she says, do not conceal it. They do it openly.

The China Inland cannot have many more such Missionaries, but that it has one such is a thing to thank God for. And whatever Miss Annie Taylor wants for Tibet, whether men or money, we feel sure that the woman who has succeeded in making this journey will obtain.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India, June 17.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr M Macauliffe has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

The services of Surgn-Capt Kanta Prasad, M B, I M S (Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The services of Lieut W R Stone, I S C, 25th Madras Infy Asst Comdt, Katha Military Police Battn, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

H M's Secy of State for India has permitted the Rev T D Gray, a senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th June 1893.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTUBAL DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in consequence of the retirement from the service of Mr W R Fisher, Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, on deputation in England :—Mr Eardley Wilmot, Consvr, 3rd grade, and offg in the 2nd grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is confirmed in the latter grade; and Major C T Bingham, I S C, Depy Consvr, 1st grade, and Offg Consvr, 3rd grade, Tenasserim Forest Circle, Lower Burma, is confirmed in the latter grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr J W Davidson as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein during the absence of Mr R Orr.

With the sanction of H M's Government, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr P Stathacopaulos as Vice-Consul for Greece at Rangoon.

Capt J E Edwards, I S C, Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry, is granted privilege leave for ninety days.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to grant a license to Mr J Pericilla Bianco, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Ajmere, authorising him to grant certificates of Marriage between Native Christians within the territories of the Native States in the Rajputana Agency.

The following appointments are made in and to the Berar Commission :—Mr R A Simpson, Assist Commr of the 3rd class, to be an Assist Commr of the 2nd class, vice Kumar Shri Harbhamji Howaji, appointed an Assist Commr of the 1st class; Mr F W A Prideaux Assist Commr of the 3rd class to officiate as an Assist Commr of the 2nd class to fill an existing vacancy; and Lieut D O Morris, I S C, Wing Officer, 3rd Infy Hyderabad Contingent, to be an Assist Commr of the 3rd class, vice Mr Simpson.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W D F Cowley, Assist Comptroller General, in charge of Paper Currency, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr A Newmarch, Assist Comptroller, India Treasuries, is posted as Assist Comptroller Genl, in charge of Paper Currency, Calcutta, vice Mr W D F Cowley, until further orders.

Mr W J Williamson, Assist Comptroller, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr A Sreenivas Row, Supt in the office of the Comptroller, Hyderabad, is appointed to act as Supernumerary Chief Supt during the absence of Mr Williamson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr A G Chuckerbutty, I C S, is posted as Assist Comptroller, India Treasuries.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Contingent—Lieut G S Morris, I S C, Offg Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer to fill an existing vacancy.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Capt H Hamilton, I S C, Asst Military Accts, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Second-Lieut R M Battye, Lincolnshire Regt, Offg Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut Battye will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps, subject H M's approval.

Second-Lieut W T G Poole, Connaught Rangers, Offg Wing Officer, 8th Bengal Infy, have completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut Poore will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut A Alsaker, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Wing Officer, 29th Madras Infantry; Second-Lieut E B Barratt, R Dublin Fusiliers, Offg Wing Officer, 29th Madras Infantry; and K E Nangle, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Offg Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Seco nd-Lieuts Barratt and Nangle will rank as Lieuts in the Indian Staff Corps, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Second-Lieuts R S Pottinger, B R A, Offg Wing Officer, 19th Bo Infantry; and A J Jacob, Gloucestershire Regt Offg Wing Officer, 30th Ro Infty.

Second-Lieuts Pottinger and Jacob will rank as Lieuts in the Indian Staff Corps subject to H M's approval.

Second-Lieut R J Ross, who has been appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, has been posted to the Madras Presidency, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bgde-Surgn Lieut Col A Stephen, M B, I M S, Bengal Estabt, is granted the temporary rank of Surg-Col whilst Offg as Inspr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, during the absence of Surgn-Col J Cleghorn, M D, on deputation.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt N S Bertie-Clay, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Dept in India, is extended for five years.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; Lieut J M Home, I S C, Wing Officer, 1st Batln, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, for four months; and Lieut G A Dale, I S C, Wing Officer, 19th Bl Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps :—Lieut H H Dunlop, I S C, Squadron Officer, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year.

Lieut T H Hardy, I S C, Wing Officer, 5th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted an extension of leave to the 10th Nov.

PROMOTIONS.

Col H M B Burlton, I S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowances.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—

Surgn-Lieut-Col G G MacLaren, M D, to be Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col, vice Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col G Griffith, retired.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.—BEN

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THERE are indications that the craze of certain European nations to become powers on the sea has about reached its maximum for the present, and will now decline. The reason is obvious says:—The "Army and Navy Gazette," either the defence policy of the country demands Sea Power or it does not; if the former, then a Navy must be created and maintained which is powerful enough to exert that power in the face of any probably enemy. There is no alternative, for no substitute can be found; but if it is plainly impossible to create and maintain a fleet capable of exerting such power, then whatever fleet is maintained is an expensive luxury and nothing else. We are not referring to a fleet for police purposes, blockading East African coasts, punishing refractory islanders, and compelling respect from semi-barbaric nations; that is a necessity which does not cost much. But if it becomes a question, as it surely must with every European power, whether to keep up an effective battle fleet or put the available cash into the Army, then there should be no hesitation in the case of nations like Germany and Italy about reducing naval expenditure at once. No one is simple enough to suppose that in the event of war occurring with France and Russia on one side, and the Triple Alliance on the other, the fleets of the latter powers will have any option, except as to which harbour they choose to lie up in. This has been recognised by German writers and by the Reichstag, but the Italians cannot make up their minds to face the inevitable, for, bred up with vain hopes and misplaced confidence in someone coming to their rescue, they appear bent on spending money lavishly but fruitlessly. Their naval impotence was never more apparent than when they had the little trouble about the New Orleans riots. But they prefer to listen to the voice of the flatterer who says: "To Italy, as to England, a powerful and efficient Navy is a necessity of national existence," when they would be wiser to hearken to common sense, and save their money.

The artillery are not to have a new head-dress after all. Not at least unless one can be made for as small a price as is now charged for the wretched pasteboard and pinchback production which is by a euphemism termed a helmet. The old busby was not particularly beautiful, but at least it was soldier-like and serviceable, and answered the purpose for which military headgear is intended. That is to say, it was an excellent protection against a sword-cut, it stood knocking about in all sorts of weather, sat securely on the head of a mounted man, and did not interfere with his sight when on foot. Why then was it abolished? Echo answers, Why? We sincerely hope that the camp commandant at Okehampton will enter his protest again this year against the present helmet. A more scating denunciation has, we venture to say, rarely been written against any article of equipment than his remarks on the subject last year. The rain of Dartmoor found in the gunner's hat a handy conduit-pipe, admirably designed to pour its chill steam down the back of his neck. The sun, when his turn came, found in it an ally even more useful, and was able to turn the full force of his heat on the head of the unhappy gunner.

In 1478 Mohammed II., in forming the siege of Scutari, in a Albania, employed fourteen heavy bombards, the lightest of which threw a stone short of 370 lbs. weight, two sent shots of 500 lbs., two of 750 lbs., two of 850 lbs., one of 1,200 lbs., five of 1,500 lbs., and one of the enormous weight of 1,640 lbs., enormous even in these days, for the only guns whose shot exceed the heaviest of these are our 80-ton guns, throwing a 1,700-lb. projectile, our 100-ton, throwing one of 2,000 lbs., and the 110-ton, throwing an 1,800-lbs shot with a high velocity. The stone shot of Mohammed's guns varied between 20 and 32 inches in diameter, about the same height as a dining table; 2,534 of them were fired on this occasion, weighing, according to a calculation of General Lefroy's, about 1,000 tons, and were cut out of the solid rock on the spot. Assuming 24 inches as the average diameter of the shot fired at this siege, the total area of the surface dressed was nearly 32,000 square feet. At this siege the weight of the powder fired is estimated by General Lefroy to have been 250 tons. At the siege of Rhodes, in 1480 Mohammed caused sixteen basilisks, or double cannon to be cast on the spot, throwing balls 2 to 3 feet in diameter.

There are some time-honoured customs in existence in the Navy which are so absurd and useless that it is surprising they should have remained in force so long. Take, for instance, that of marching men of the Royal Marines to the railway station for distant furlough on being paid off, and compelling them to quit the town, even though their wives and families might be living in it. Under this system a man with family ties, say in Portsmouth, who had, perhaps, been several years on a foreign station on being paid off and receiving his arrears of sea wages, was either compelled to quit the town or forego the necessary relaxation from restraint. In most cases they left the town, but it was only to return in plain clothes and remain in hiding. That they should be compelled to resort to such subterfuges as this in order to spend their leave with their families without being under restraint was very hard; but it is satisfactory to learn that an alteration has been just made and they are now permitted to spend their leave with their families in the same garrison town in which they may be quartered.

A good deal of "blood and treasure"—to use a journalese phrase—must have been expended over the Admiralty Boiler Committee, thinks the "Broad Arrow" which has just issued a very meagre report in the form of a Blue-book, "Engineering" cynically remarks that although engineers have to be grateful for the report, "their gratitude need not prove an overwhelming burden on the score of any addition made to their store of technical knowledge." And our contemporary is quite right, inasmuch as the Committee has told us nothing new which is of any real importance, although a great deal is said about leaky tubes and ferrules and forced-draught trials. Nor is it very clear why a gallant Admiral with no special knowledge of engineering should have been selected to conduct these inquiries, nor why the report should have been presented to Parliament at all. However, we hope the result of the Committee's labours will be more satisfactory than our scientific contemporary has been willing to allow, although, as usual in these cases, the individual members of the Committee differ from one another matterially on important points.

Some recent trials have been made with an automatic magazine rifle invented by Messrs. Woodgate and Griffith. It is stated that with this gun the whole of the seven cartridges contained in the magazine can be fired within two seconds, and allowing ample time for substituting fresh cartridge cases in the magazine, 105 shots per minute can be fired. At the same time a much greater accuracy of aim than with other rifles is obtained, owing to the fact that it is not necessary to lower the weapon to reload until the seven cartridges in the magazine are exhausted, when the case, being empty, drops out automatically.

Sir Evelyn Wood is felt by the "United Service Gazette," to have hit the right nail on the head, in the scheme which he has presented to the War Office in reference to the working of ammunition columns, by emphasising the fact that it is absolutely necessary, to at once reorganise this branch of the service, the most important requirement being, that the commander of every unit from the general to the company officer should know where to look for ammunition supply and that both the whereabout of the ammunition and the points at which it is required should, therefore be constantly and speedily communicated by signals.

The importance generally attached to the new vessel which took the water from Messrs. Thorneycroft's yard at Chiswick the other week may be estimated by the persons gathered together to witness her launch. There are ten of these 810-ton first-class gunboats, and several of them have already been launched and made their trials but at none of these events have we had to chronicle the presence of the late First Lord of the Admiralty the present First Sea Lord the Director of Naval Construction or his predecessor in that office. The fact is that in the "Speedy" we have a novelty which, if successful, may tend to bring about that revolution so often predicted, but so seldom accomplished. As Lord George Hamilton very aptly said, the improvement in boilers has not kept pace with that in engines, the one has developed much more quickly than the other, and to the trials of the Speedy we may look for a happy reformation in this respect. With the success that has been attained in the Danish cruiser "Geiser," Messrs. Thorneycroft have every reason to hope for similar favourable results in the new ship.

From a popular point of view special interest attached to the launch of the Speedy, for not only is she the largest war vessel ever built so high up the river, but it is also claimed for her that she is entirely the product of local energy and enterprise from the member of Parliament who drew the Act to which she owes her origin, down to the man who invented her boiler. A large number of people therefore assembled to see her take the water, which she did without a hitch when Lady George Hamilton named her. The only material difference between the Speedy and the other vessels of this class, Alarm, Antelope, Niger, Onyx, &c., is in the boiler, by which the first named vessel is able to promise 4,500 h.p. and 22 knots to the others 3,500 h.p. and 20 knots. Her trials will therefore be looked forward to with unusual interest. Mr. White, in a clever little speech after the launch, made two particularly happy points. First he tackled the newsmongers who are so ready to placard the walls of London with "Another Battleship broken down," but altogether omit to record the Admiralty's successes; and, secondly, he brought home to his hearers the altered cost and condition of the Navy by reminding them that the Speedy will cost as much as a 74 gun ship of Nelson's time, while the problems which find solution in the first are vastly greater than those in the latter ship.

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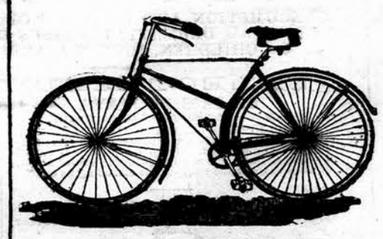

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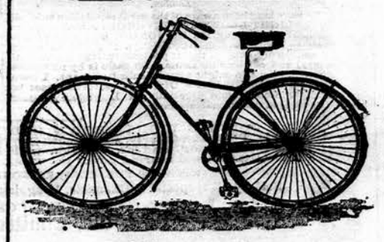

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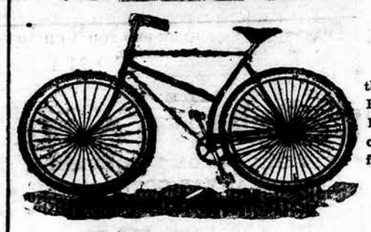

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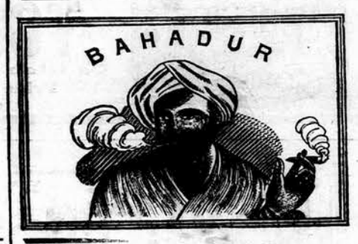

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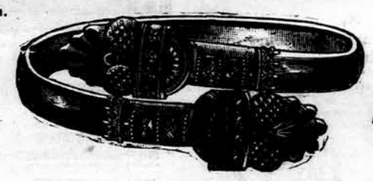

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